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ECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. VII.—New Series.

STATISTICAL REPORT

OF THE

COLABA AGENCY.

105513

BY

W. M. HEARN,

CLERK, AGENT'S OFFICE, ALIBAGH.

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PREFATORY REMARKS.

In submitting this Statistical Account of the Colaba Districts, it will be ecessary for me to say something with regard to its compilation and general rangement.

I have endeavoured as much as possible to reduce the work in size, by xhibiting as much of the information as I possibly could in tables and atements, and thereby avoiding lengthy details in writing; though I fain ould hope that I have been sufficiently copious in my remarks and explana- ons wherever they were actually required to be so.

I have, as much as laid in my power, gathered all the information omprised in this work from the Government records, both Native and English; nd wherever this failed, I was, through the kindness of the Agent, Mr. Jones, nabled to get new statements and tables drawn up by the Tulatees and Iamlutdars. The sources from which all the facts have been taken are ientioned in the notes, and I have only to add that the most rigid ccuracy has been my chief aim throughout.

It is necessary for me to state that the compilation of the matter comprised i this work was not drawn up hastily—on the contrary, it occupied many ionths; though I regret that, having to leave Colaba rather abruptly, I had ot time to give so much of my attention to some of the arrangements and riting as I had much wished to do; and if there are any imperfections, of hich I doubt not there are many, I have only to urge this as my excuse. hould any part appear incorrect, or require explanation, I shall always be eady to devote my time and attention to the subject. The notes from which his was written will be preserved, so there will be no hinderance to my oing this.

With regard to the submission of Volume II., containing the Historical ccount of Colaba, I would beg to remark, that it should have accompanied his, but on consideration of the urgency of the desires of the Honorable he Court of Directors for statistical papers, I have thought it advisable to

nsmit the first volume without waiting for the preparation of the sec have collected a great number of interesting Mahratta manuscripts ocuments with regard to the history and political changes of the coun and I am now engaged in making an epitome of the whole, and also a sl account of the various exploits of the Mahomedans, the Portuguese, and Hindoos, and their piratical chiefs the Angrias.

I am indebted for Part IV., regarding "Atmosphere and Climate" a Health and Disease," to the Apothecary in Medical charge at Alibagh.

In order to avoid delay in the transmission, I have prepared triplicates this work, and the time occupied in the copying has in no small degr retarded its submission.

In conclusion, I beg to offer my sincere and grateful thanks to Mr. Jones the Agent at this place, for his valuable aid in the preparation of this my firs attempt.

I must express the great assistance I received from Khunderow Bapooje Goopty, a Karkoon in the Hoozoor Duftur Office, in the collection of th matter for most of the statistical tables; and I must state, that through his intelligence, attention, and excellent knowledge of revenue business, I wa saved a great amount of labour.

W. M. HEARN,
Clerk, Agent's Office.

Alibagh, 26th March 1851.

ATISTICAL REPORT OF THE COLABA AGENCY.

PART I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Description of Boundaries.—The district forming the Colaba Agency is that of territory lying between 72° 55′ and 73° 10′ W. longitude, and 18° 30′ 18° 51′ N. latitude; and consists, in the words of Act No. XVII. of 1844, hat portion of the lapsed territory "which is bounded on the east by the gotna river and the talookas of Sankse and Rajpoore, on the south by the wdunda river, on the west by the Sea, including the islands of Colaba, nderee, and Khanderee,* [Henry and Kenry,] and on the north by the rbour of Bombay." The boundaries are well defined by nature: the one the western side runs in a waving line for 18½ miles along the sea-shore as as the north-western end of the fort of Rewdunda, where it turns off, and nning along the northern side of the ditch, (leaving out the fortification, which in the Tanna zillah,) it takes its course along the Rewdunda or Rohi shtumee creek for 10 miles, where it meets the southern boundary. The slands of Henry, Kenry, and Colaba are included. The southern boundary kes its course for 7 miles along the banks of the same creek (Rewdunda), nd terminates at the point beyond the village of Cheora. The eastern oundary thence runs along the sides of the hills quite close under Sambree Khind for 10 miles, a very little beyond which it meets the Nagotna creek, long the banks of which it runs for 17¾ miles, and terminates at the extreme oint of Colaba. The northern boundary takes its course for 6 miles along he sea facing the Bombay harbour, and ends at the western point.

Area.—I have ascertained the area of the district by making an accurate

* This island is just now neutral ground: the Collector of Tanna seems to consider that it s still in his jurisdiction. (See letter dated 13th May 1816, No. 355.) The establishment of peons kept upon the island belongs to Tanna.

enlargement of Captain T. Jervis' map, and carefully measuring accor
a scale of one* inch to a mile.† The result is as follows:—

	Square Miles.	
Talooka Oonderee	109	and a fraction.
Talooka Rewdunda.....	102	ditto.
Total of the Colaba Agency	211¾	

The accompanying is a map of the district, with all the villages, &c. m
thereon.

Natural Aspect.—Nothing is so varied as the aspect of the country i
Konkun. Here in this small district we have an endless variety. From
sea the eye wanders over a narrow belt of garden land lying along the b
here and there broken by a few small creeks, behind which a range of hi
seen stretching from north to south, and extending as far as the eye can r
To the eastward of this, again, are seen other hills in the Tanna district,
behind them the stupendous Ghauts towering up into the clouds, and fo
a dark outline to the view. From the east, sailing up the Nagotna cree
extensive flats are seen with the Colaba hills starting up behind them, an
little winding rivulets running down towards the flats, where they meet
the minor salt-water inlets, and become absorbed in the large Nagotna
The hills viewed from the east present a very picturesque and bold ap
ance. This is, perhaps, more apparent than real, and may be owing to
great contrast afforded by the low even flats, and the jungle being thicke
the slopes of the hills on the eastern side. On the south, the country pres
a still more bold and wild appearance: the hills running from north to south
east to west are varied and irregular in their forms, and are covered with a de
jungle. A small patch of cultivated land is only here and there to be s
peeping through the mass of vegetation. From the north, the eye stretc
across the cove of Mandwa, where the hills gently terminate, shelving dow
the direction of the sea; the mouth of the Nagotna estuary is seen stretch
out in the distance towards Caranjah and the south-east of Colaba, and, taki
a gradual bend a little higher up, is lost to the view.

To obtain a complete view of the whole, the hill fort of Sagurghur, which
situated about the centre of the district, and 1,164 feet above the level of
sea,‡ must be ascended, and the scenery from this place on a fine day
perhaps as beautiful as can be imagined: the verdant hills stretching
north and south, some of them clothed from top to bottom with the m
luxuriant foliage, others with their rugged slopes and the deep peaceful valle
at their bases covered with thick jungle, present a fine specimen of mounta
scenery in the Konkun. Then, looking towards the sea, it is seen forming t

* For convenience of publication this map has been lithographed on a scale of two mi
to an inch.—*Ed. Govt. Records.*

† See Agent's letter to Government of 20th November 1848, No. 690, and to Reven
Commissioner's of 5th December 1849, No. 767, regarding this map.

‡ Ascertained by a barometrical observation.

Detailed List of the Native and Scientific Names of all the Products cultivated in the District.

Jeerayut. Arable Land appropriated to, or fit for Agriculture, as distinguished from Bagayut or Garden Land.

Bagayut. Mostly Irrigated Land.

Khureef. The First Crops (solely Rice).

Rice of Sorts.

Oothlapat, i. e. *Sweet Rice Land.*

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 13 to 15, come under the head of Hulwe, or early crops; the rest come under Gurnee, or late crops. About a month intervenes between both harvests.

1. Punwail.
2. Pandre Hulwe.
3. Putnee.
4. Neerpoonj.
5. *Mahadee.
6. Dodkai.
7. Ambamhore.
8. Bodkai.
9. Kotheembree.
10. Tamdeesal.
11. Jeeraisal.
12. Kolumba.
13. Awchitai.
14. Kutcheree.
15. Nadkulum.
16. Keinzul.

Kharapat, i. e. *Salt Batty Land.*

1. Mauzurwail.
2. Hurkail.
3. †Ratai.
4. Malkoodai.
5. Woilchee.
6. †Morechooka.
7. Keelunz.
8. Bhudus.

Wurkus. Crops grown on Hilly and elevated Lands.

1. Naglee (Cynosurus Coracanus).
2. Wurree (a kind of Grass bearing a grain).
3. Teel (Seesamum Seed).
4. Oodeed (Phaseolus Radiata, or Mungo).
5. Tooree (a kind of Pulse).
6. Hurreek (Paspalum Frumentaceum).
7. Kang (Ponicum Italicum).

Rubbee. This is Khureef Land, and Second Crops. The Crops are sown after the Rains, and reaped in the beginning of Spring (after the First Crop has been removed).

1. Wal (Dolichos Lablab).
2. Moog (Phaseolus Mungo).
3. Chowlee (Dolichos Catjang).
4. Teel (Seesamum Seed).
5. Yurrundee (Palma Christi).
6. Ambadee (Hibiscus Cannabinus).

Tag (Hemp). On Hilly and elevated Land.

Tag (Crotolaria Juncea.)

Malwai. Khureef Land, and sometimes the Alluvial Land on the banks of Rivulets. These are Second Crops.

1. Kandai (Onion).
2. Kasheealee or Kuleengud (Cucurbita Melopepo).
3. Wangee (Solanum Melongena).
4. Hulud (Turmeric).
5. Meerchia (Capsicum Frutescens).
6. Kotheembeer (Coriander).
7. Moola (Radish).
8. Pokla (a Pot-herb of the Amaranthus).
9. Maithee (Trigonella Fœnugrœcum).
10. Rutalee (Convolvulus Batatas).
11. Mucca (Indian Corn).

Bagayut. Mostly Irrigated Land.

Garden or Plantation Lands.

1. Narul (Cocas Nucifera).
2. Pophlee (Areca Catechu).
3. Pan (Piper Betel).
4. Kailee (Musa Sapientium).
5. Tad (Borassus Fabelliformis).
6. Oondee (Calophyllum Inophyllum).
7. Kurrunj (Pongamia Glabra).
8. Chinch (Tamarindus Indica).
9. Ambai (Mangifera Indica).
10. Phunus (Artocarpus Integrifolia).
11. Annanus (Pine-apple).
12. Oos (Sugar-cane).
13. Kasheealee or Kuleengud (Cucurbita Melopepo).
14. Wangee (Solanum Melongena).
15. Moola (Radish).
16. Tag (Crotolaria Juncea).
17. Kotheembeer (Coriander).
18. Meerchia (Capsicum Frutescens).
19. Hulud (Turmeric).
20. Bhopla (a Gourd).
21. Ramphul (Annana Reticulata).
22. Popnoos (Citrus Decumana).
23. Sheetaphul (Annana Squamosa).
24. Bhenda (Hibiscus Esculentus).

Nos. 12 to 24 are not extensively cultivated.

* The colour of Mahadee is red. Nos. 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, and 12 are the most superior kinds.

† These two descriptions of rice are of a red colour, and of a very inferior kind. Nos. 1, 4, and 5 are of the superior sort.

Nos. 4 to 7 are not extensively cultivated in Colaba.

Nos. 3 to 6 are not extensively cultivated in Colaba.

Nos. 4 to 11 are not extensively cultivated in Colaba.

boundary on the north and west, studded by the two pretty island forts of Henry and Kenry, with the hill of Caranjah visible to the north, and the island of Bombay forming a line in the distant horizon; and on turning round towards the east, one sees the well-cultivated country with its many little villages lying between the foot of the hills and the winding creek of Nagotna.

Geological Structure.—The whole is of the trap formation: in the plains it is found in tabular masses a few feet below the soil, and sometimes projecting through the surface; in the hills it presents the tabular appearance, and is also found in irregular masses and shapeless boulders, the latter varying from a few inches to several feet in diameter. In many places the surface of the trap presents a rusty iron colour, indicating the presence of ferruginous matter.

Soils.—The soils may be divided as follows:—1*st*, diluvial and alluvial, composed of various disintegrated rocks of the overlying trap formation, with a large or small proportion of calcareous substances;* 2*nd*, soils formed by the disintegration of laterite and trap; 3*rd*, clayey mould, resting upon trap; 4*th*, soil containing marine deposits, a large portion of sand, and other matter in concretion.

Of all these the first is by far the richest, and occupies the greater portion of the district: its productiveness is ascribed chiefly to the presence of lime, which is found in nodules called kunkur. It also contains a good deal of vegetable matter in the centre of the valleys, and near the banks of the large rivulets. This soil occupies the whole of the space between the foot of the hills and the garden plantations on one side, and the salt batty lands on the other. Running from Alibagh in a northerly direction, for about 8 miles, is a slip of this soil, varying from a quarter of a mile to about a mile in breadth, which contains an excess of lime, found quite near the surface; and owing to this cause it remains uncultivated: with a little mixture of the adjoining red soil it might be made highly productive.† The next in point of extent is the second description of soil: it covers the sides and slopes of the hills and elevated mounds. It is formed by the roots of trees and shrubs detaching and pulverizing the rock; and by this process in course of time it becomes fit for the cultivation of the hill crops, such as naglee, wurree, hemp, &c.; but owing to the little depth of the soil it soon becomes exhausted, and is therefore allowed to lie fallow for a few years, to permit of the re-collection of the detritus.

The third description of soil is mostly to be found on the eastern part of Colaba, where there is a piece running along by the side of the Nagotna creek, about 18 miles in length, and varying from half a mile to three miles in breadth. There are also other detached pieces of this description of soil to be found near the Rohi Ushtumee creek, on the southern and western sides of Colaba. The soil is called by the Natives kharapat, meaning salt land. It was originally submerged by salt water, and there are documents extant‡ showing that it has only been recovered from the sea within the last three hundred years.

* See Major T. B. Jervis' Statistics of the Western Coast of India.

† Sometimes this is resorted to by the Natives.

‡ In the possession of Abajee Krushna, Koolkurnee of Thul.

The mould is mostly of a very dark brown colour; the best description is black. Near the vicinity of the Nagothna creek it is here and there interspersed with little calcareous tubes, varying from one to eight inches in length: they are called by the Natives ludhú (लुड), the literal translation of which is "scum of the sea."

The fourth description of soil lies immediately upon the sea coast, running from the extreme north point of Colaba, and terminating a little below the entrance of the Rewdunda creek. It is about 18 miles in length, and varying from about a quarter of a mile to a mile in breadth. The concretion serves as a substratum for better soil: the drifted sand forms a light covering at first, which the *elymus arenarius* and a hardy description of grass soon bind together; the process going on, various kinds of *scilla* (squills), the *pandanus* (or ketkee), and other plants carry on the work, till at length there is sufficient for the cocoanut to take hold by.* Such are the sites of the Colaba cocoanut plantations, won in the course of years from the ocean. The late Agent, J. M. Davies, Esq., in speaking of this belt of soil, says in his excellent report† :—"The plantations are naturally favoured, being sustained, as they doubtless were originally suggested, by the abundant supply of water contained in a slip of concrete of sand and lime * * * * which bounds the coast, and absorbing the sea water, yields it again sufficiently filtered for purposes of cultivation. Lying upon this crust is a considerable depth of fine vegetable mould, which from experiment I have found to yield European and Native vegetables in great abundance."

PART II.

AGRICULTURE, PRODUCE, AND REVENUE.

Productions.—Annexed is a list giving in detail the Native and scientific names of all the products cultivated in the district. The first two divisions in the statement are "Jeerayut" and "Bagayut." The former may be said to occupy a little more than seven-eighths of the cultivated land, and the bagayut the rest. The reason of the Native divisions being adopted in the headings of the columns, in preference to making new ones, is owing to the cultivation being so exhibited in the Government records, and consequently making the information more easily attainable; but at the same time, it must be understood that the arrangements could not have been much improved by any alterations.

* See Major T. B. Jervis' Statistics of the Western Coast of India.

† Revenue Department, dated 27th July 1846, No. 201.

Khureef, wurkus, and tag are cultivated immediately after the 5th June; the cultivation of rubbee and malwai commences about the end of the monsoon. Bagayut or irrigated lands are cultivated nearly throughout the whole year. It will be seen from the statement that rice, under the head of khureef, is the staple produce of the district; bagayut comes next; then wurkus, and so on to rubbee, tag, and malwai. The names of each produce under the respective sub-divisions are also arranged in the order of the extent of cultivation: for example, under the head of khureef, in the oothlapat, punwail comes first, thus showing that more punwail rice is cultivated than any other description; pandre hulwe comes next, and so on.

Modes of Cultivation.—As the rice is the staple produce of the district, its mode of cultivation is given in full detail. Between December and May the patch of land that is selected out of each field to provide plants for the whole is first of all carefully covered with cow-dung, and sometimes with bushes. This is overlaid with thick grass, and over this, again, fine grass is spread, to take off the inequalities, and to fill up interstices to receive the earth which is spread over the top. This is then set fire to on the leeward side, and generally towards morning, which is the best time, after the falling of the heavy dew.

In June, after the land has been sprinkled by a few showers, it is strewn with rice, and then ploughed, or rather scarified; the latter process has the effect of either turning the earth over the rice, or driving the latter into the soil. The plough, which is a very primitive concern, is worked either by a pair of buffaloes or bullocks, and a man to direct, who also drives: the former are guided by the driver's stick only, no nose-string being used, as is usual in the Deccan. The plants shoot up after a few heavy falls of rain: they are then allowed to grow for three weeks or a month; and at the end of the constellation Arudhra, to the end of Poonurwusoo,* after the soil has become quite soft, they are pulled up in little bunches, and planted at distances of from eight to ten inches from each other in the other soil, which is previously ploughed, and sometimes cleared of grass by the ala or rake. The process of planting and transplanting being thus completed, the land is afterwards only weeded from time to time. The reaping is performed between the months of October and November by the veela or reaping-hook. The crop is left in the field, where it is spread out to dry more perfectly; it is afterwards tied up in sheaves, and built into a stack. After a month or so, the threshing commences: a small piece of hard ground (sometimes a rock) is selected, which is well cleaned and swept; the sheaves are then beaten against the ground. This is continued until the whole of the grain has been separated from the straw: the latter is then put by for the cattle, and thatching purposes. The winnowing now follows, which is done by filling a flat basket (soop) with the grain, and slowly emptying it upon the ground from as high as the upraised arms can hold it.

* For explanation regarding the constellations, see page 9.

In the salt rice land no plough is used, neither is the soil manured. After the beginning of June, when the ground has become thoroughly saturated, and quite soft, the seed is either thrown into the mud, or, where the land is low, and subject to overflowings of rain water, it is wetted and placed in a heap until it sprouts, when it is thrown into the mud. No transplanting takes place; but after the plants have grown up a little, those that are crowded are pulled up, and placed at greater distances from each other. The chief thing to be observed in the salt batty land is the embankments, which require great labour and expense in keeping in repair. Should a field by any accident be flooded by salt water, the crops for three years would be of a very inferior description. The reaping and threshing is exactly like that in the sweet rice land.

Wurkus cultivation is divided as follows:—1*st*, land on the slopes of the hills, and 2*nd*, elevated land, near the rice fields, and table-land on hills. In the first description of cultivation the soil is first cleared of brushwood, &c. which is afterwards, between March and the end of May, spread out and burnt as manure, and any inequalities in the land are taken off with the pick-axe and hoe (powrah); and on the commencement of the monsoon, after the soil has become thoroughly wet, the seed (only naglee and wurree) is thrown into the mud; and no further operations are required beyond keeping up a vigilant watch a little before harvest, to prevent wild animals destroying the fields. After the crops have ripened, the ears are plucked off and thrown into blankets; the seed is then worked out with the feet. The process in the second description of cultivation is as follows:—The land that is selected for the rearing of the naglee and wurree plants is in the first instance covered with cow-dung and grass, which is burnt in the cold weather; and after the beginning of June, the soil is strewn with the seed, and then ploughed. The mode of transplanting, &c. is like that in the sweet rice land, and the threshing like the foregoing. The other productions from Nos. 3 to 7, such as teel, oodeed, &c. are cultivated without the burning process, but the land is first ploughed and then sown.

The rubbee land is re-ploughed after the removal of the first rice crops: the seed is then thrown in, and occasionally, where the soil is deficient in moisture, and wal is required to be grown, the drilling process is adopted. Nearly all rubbee fields are enclosed by hedges.

The mode of cultivating tag or hemp is similar to that of the other kinds of grain grown on the wurkus or hilly lands. After the reaping and threshing take place the stalks are thrown into water, and there allowed to decompose. The fibres are then separated, and made into twine or ropes: the pith is reserved for the purpose of making the common matches. It is to be remarked that besides the ryots, the Kolees or fishermen generally cultivate this plant.

Malwai or vegetable cultivation is like rubbee, with the exception that the former is irrigated.

The cultivation of the two principal products in the bagayut or garden land, viz. cocoanut and betelnut, is as follows:—After the nuts have become quite

ripe, which is ascertained when they fall of themselves to the ground, they are buried about two feet in the soil, which is previously loosened and levelled; and after the plants are a year old they are transplanted, and buried about two feet deep. The soil is then enriched by mixing up with it salt and naglee *(cynosurus corocanus)*. The chief thing afterwards is the watering, and great expense is obliged to be gone to in making wells and watercourses and wheels. After the eighth, ninth, or tenth year, the trees commence to bear, yielding twice a year, and sometimes thrice: 120 cocoanuts and 250 sooparees is about the annual average produce of each tree. A great many of the cocoanut trees are also tapped: the toddy is extracted by cutting off the tops of the young shoots when they are little more than two feet long, and tying them very tight at intervals of a few inches.* The Native name of the instrument used for cutting the shoot is awt. It is as sharp as a razor, and is described under the head of implements. The juice of the tree drops into an earthen vessel which hangs on the top of the shoot, and is emptied every morning and evening into a calabash, which the Bhundaree carries up the tree by hanging it behind him on a hook. A seer and a half is about the average daily quantity extracted from each tree. The toddy is mostly made into liquor; a little of it is sold in the raw state.

The pan or piper betel leaf, which is a perennial, is cultivated extensively throughout the plantations, but particularly in the southern parts, towards Cheol, Rewdunda, and Nagaon. The soil is first well ploughed and dug; ridges are made, and the cuttings are planted in them: reeds of the wattle (karwee) are then stuck into the earth, for the creepers to cling to. They are shaded by cadjans until they take root, and are manured occasionally with decomposed fish. If the watering is properly attended to, the creeper yields after the first year. The leaves are exported largely to Bombay during the rains.

The kailee or plaintain yields only one crop, when it is cut down; but new shoots spring up around the roots, which are transplanted, and placed in rows at intervals of four or five feet, and bear fruit in the second year.

The tad or palmyra is not much attended to: it is seldom or never watered. A very sweet toddy is extracted from it, which is mostly made into liquor.

The oondee and kurrunj *(calophyllum inophylum* and *pongamia glabra)* are only watered while very young. They are very hardy trees, and bear nuts once a year, from which a bitter description of oil is extracted, which is used largely by the Natives for burning purposes. It is expressed in the common mill by the Beni Israelites, who are the only Teelies or oilmen in the district. The kernels are well dried, and that of the oondee is cut in pieces before being thrown into the mill.

The chinch or tamarind tree grows without care, and yields once a year. The tamarind is shaken off the tree, and after a little drying the rind is taken off, and sometimes the seed is extracted, which is bought up by the Dhungurs

* A tapped tree, while the juice is extracted from it, yields no cocoanuts.

or cumlee manufacturers, who pound it, and use it as a sort of starch for the blankets. A small quantity of tamarind is exported every year to Bombay.

The ambai or mango tree grows spontaneously throughout the whole of the plantations, and being a hardy tree, it is to be found growing in very inferior soil in the interior; but the best description of mangoes are only to be had in the bagayut, where also (in Alibagh, Cheol, and Rewdunda) a few descriptions of the graft of a very superior kind are procurable. Those grown in the Dewan's and Ranee's gardens in Alibagh are of the very best description. The common mangoes are exported largely in a green state to Bombay.

Phunus or the jack tree is only watered for the first few years. It afterwards grows without trouble, and yields once a year. A good deal of this fruit is sent to Bombay.

Annanus or pine-apples vegetate mostly in Cheol and Rewdunda, and are not much cared for; but those that are looked after and well watered attain a large size, and are very luscious. They are sold for about three or four pice apiece, and are mostly bought up for exportation to Bombay, where they fetch from four to six, and even eight annas each.

The other bagayut products not bearing any proportion to those already written upon, it does not appear necessary to enter into the details of the modes of their cultivation; besides, the process does not differ so materially as to require separate notice. Describing them in lump, it is sufficient to say that the vegetables are, generally speaking, obliged to be watered and looked after, and the fruit trees are left to grow without any such assistance.

Lunar Asterisms, or Nukshutras.—The ryots, in going on with their operations of tilling, sowing, and reaping, &c. are guided by certain divisions made in the year, called nukshutras. There are twenty-seven of these, and the average duration of each is about thirteen days and a half: the dates and periods, &c. of these lunar asterisms, are given in detail in the subjoined table. The translation of the Sanscrit names was made into Prakrit by a Shastree of Alibagh, from which it has been rendered into English. The information regarding the number of stars forming each constellation was also supplied by him.* Notice has been taken of these nukshutras, because the cultivators arrange their operations solely according to the description of fall of rain to be expected, which is pretty well ascertained by referring to these divisions, which are mostly regulated according to the changes in the phases of the moon.

* On referring to Vol. IV. of Sir William Jones' work, in which this subject is treated at great length, I find that the information afforded by the Shastree is correct.

Names of the Nukshutras or Lunar Asterisms.

Seasons.	No. of Stars forming each Constellation.	Names of the Rains or Lunar Asterisms.	The Symbols of the Asterisms.	Dates on which the Rains or Lunar Asterisms commence.	Duration.	Remarks.
	3	Ushweenee ..	Horse's head.	11th April.	14 days.	
	3	Bhurnee	Pudendum muliebre ..	25th „	14 „	
	6	Kruteeka.. ..	Razor..	9th May.	15 „	
	5	Roheenee ..	Cart.....	23rd „	13 „	
Sowing season....	3	Mrug	Deer's head..	5th June.	15 „	Lightning & rain.
Transplanting commences about the end of..	1	Ardra	Bead.	20th „	14 „	Very heavy rain.
Transplanting season	4	Poonurwusoo.	House	4th July.	14 „	Heavy rain.
	3	Poosh	Arrow	18th „	14 „	Continued and heavy rain.
	5	Ashleshu....	Circle	1st Aug.	14 „	Passing showers.
Weeding season ..	5	Mughe.....	Mansion	15th „	13 „	Very heavy rain.
	2	Poorwa	Bedstead	28th „	14 „	Light rain.
	2	Ootura.....	Cot	11th Sept.	14 „	Passing showers.
Reaping commences	5	Hustu	Hand	25th „	13 „	Do., accompanied by thunder and lightning.
Reaping season..	1	Chitra.....	Pearl	8th Oct.	14 „	Winding up of the monsoon.
	1	Swatee..	Coral	22nd „	13 „	
	4	Veeshakha ..	Garland ...	4th Nov.	13 „	
	4	Unooradha ..	An oblation to the Gods..	17th „	13 „	
	3	Jeshtha	Ear-ring	30th „	13 „	
	11	Mool	Lion's tail ..	13th Dec.	14 „	
	2	Poorwashadha	Elephant's tusk	27th „	13 „	
	2	Ooturashadha	Bedstead	9th Jan.	13 „	
	3	* Abhijeet.				
	3	Shruwunee ..	Three foot-steps	22nd Jan.	13 days.	
	4	Dhuneeshta..	Drum	4th Feb.	13 „	
	100	Shututarka ..	Circle	17th „	13 „	
	2	Poorwabhadrupuda....	Cot	2nd Mar.	14 „	
	2	Ooturabhadrupuda....	Couple.....	16th „	12 „	
	32	Rewutee	Labour	28th „	13 „	
					365 days.	

* Abhijeet is only inserted in the Jotishi table for some astrological purpose in nuptial ceremonies.

Implements of Husbandry.—An attempt has been made in the drawings annexed to give an idea of the instruments used in the agriculture of this district. Nos. 1 to 7 are the implements employed in the jeerayut, and Nos. 8 and 9 those used in the bagayut or irrigated land. The chief instruments in the jeerayut are the nager or plough (No. 1), the ala or rake (No. 2), the peitara, a description of shovel used to scrape off the surface of the land (No. 3), the koodlee or large pick-axe (No. 4), the painsun, a small description of shovel (No. 5), the veela or reaping-hook (No. 6), and the soop or winnowing basket (No. 7).

No. 1.—The nager is a small description of plough, made up in a rude manner. The only piece of iron about it is the phal, which serves the purposes of a coulter. This instrument is used for turning up the land, which it does in a very imperfect manner. It is mostly employed in the sweet rice land, to work up and loosen the mud after the first few falls of rain. It is worked either by a pair of bullocks or buffaloes, and one man, who also drives. The dimensions of each instrument are given under its own respective drawing, so it is not necessary for me to say anything upon that head.

No. 2.—The ala serves the purposes of a rake: it is of a very rude make, and is worked like the plough. It is used for loosening the mud, and clearing it of grass.

No. 3.—The peitara is a sort of shovel, to the upper part of which is attached a frame of slit bamboos, tied closely together to three iron uprights: the interstices are filled up with cow-dung. This frame is a little depressed in the centre: the iron plate *c d*, which is pressed down at the handle *a* by the driver, scrapes up the surface of the soil, and whenever it is necessary to throw off the earth the driver turns the frame over towards the bullocks. This implement is both used for deepening rice beds and levelling land.

No. 4.—The koodlee is a sort of pick-axe, and is used chiefly in the rice land.

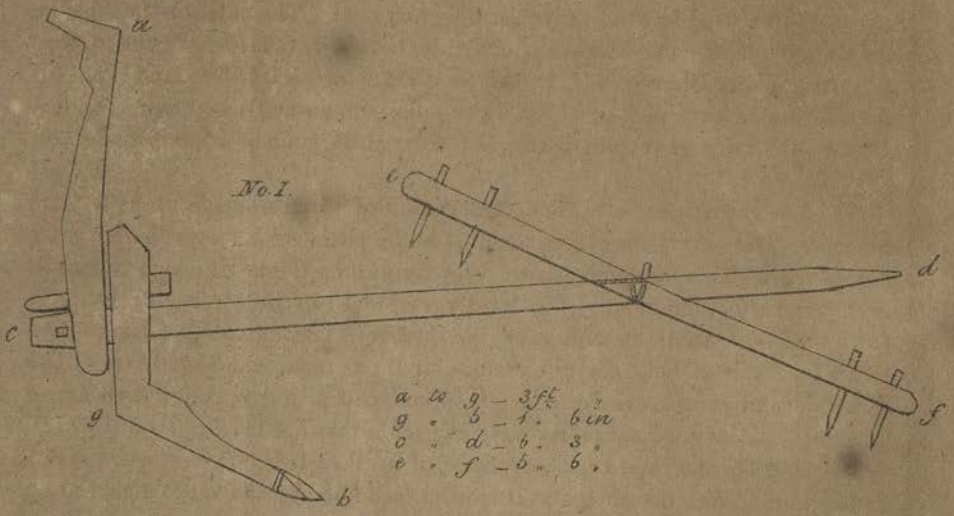
No. 5.—The painsun is a small description of shovel, used for turning up the turf: in the sweet rice land it generally has a piece of iron attached to the end of it, as in the drawing at *a b*; but in the salt rice land it merely consists of a hard piece of wood flattened at the extremity.

No. 6.—The veela or reaping-hook is a small instrument, edged like a saw.

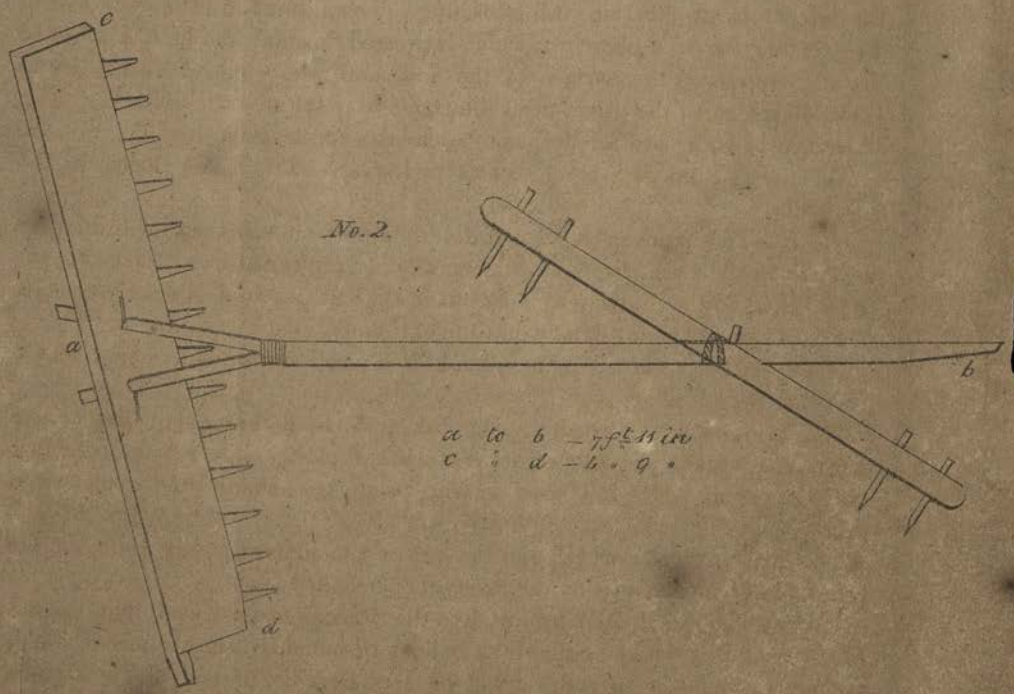
No. 7.—The soop or winnowing basket is used throughout the whole district: it is made of bamboo wicker-work, and plastered over with cow-dung. The manner in which it is used in winnowing has already been explained in page 5.

The rhat or water-wheel, and the awt or Bhundaree's toddy-knife, are the principal implements used in the bagayut or irrigated lands.

No. 8.—The rhat is, I believe, like the Persian water-wheel, but instead of a camel, it is worked either by a bullock or buffalo. The manner in which the wheel is made to revolve will be seen from the drawing. The earthen

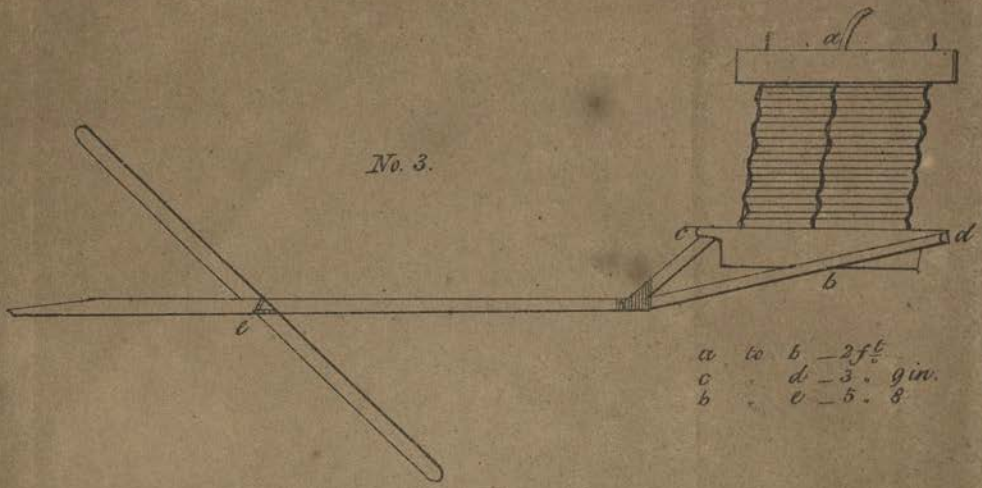


a to g — 3ft 2 in
g . b — 1 . 6 in
c . d — 6 . 3 .
e . f — 5 . 6 .



a to b — 7ft 11 in
c . d — 6 . 9 .

No. 3.



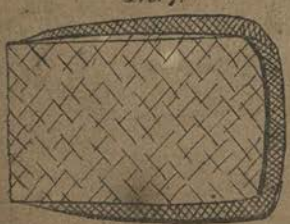
a to b — 2 f 6/8
c . d — 3 . 9 in.
b . e — 5 . 8

No. 4

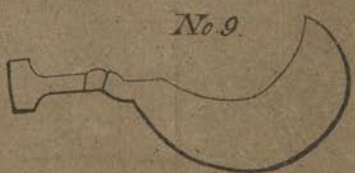
No. 6.

No. 5

No. 7.



No. 9.



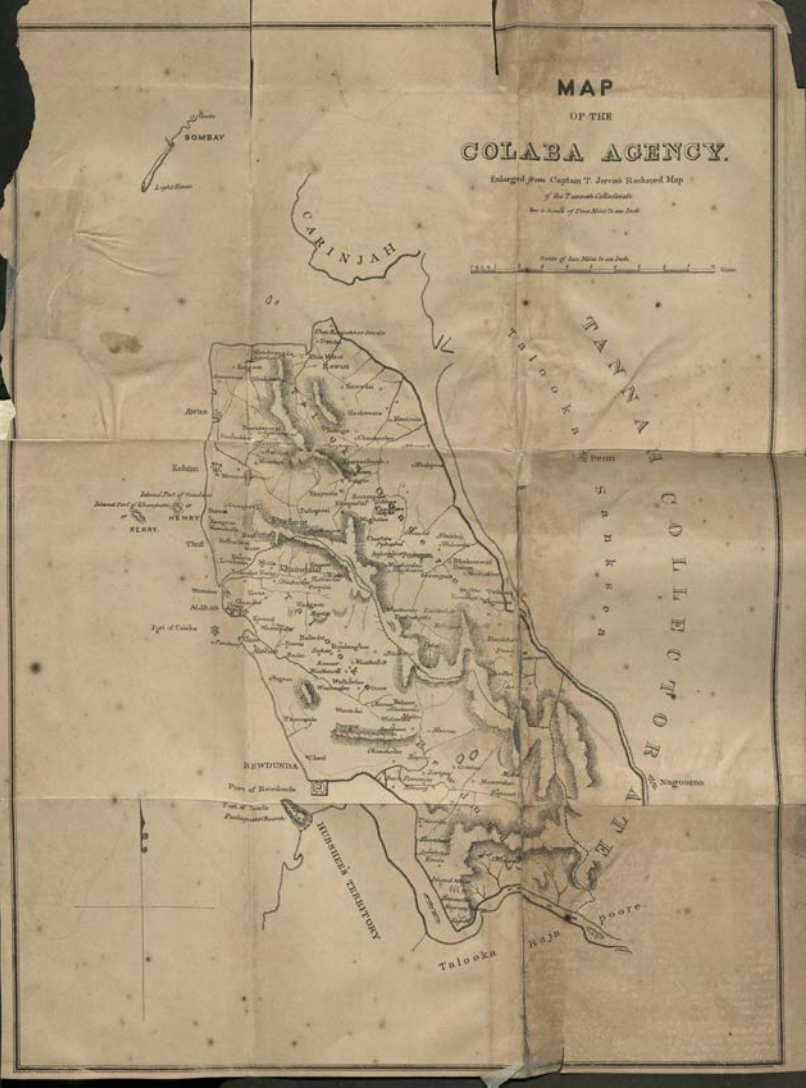
MAP

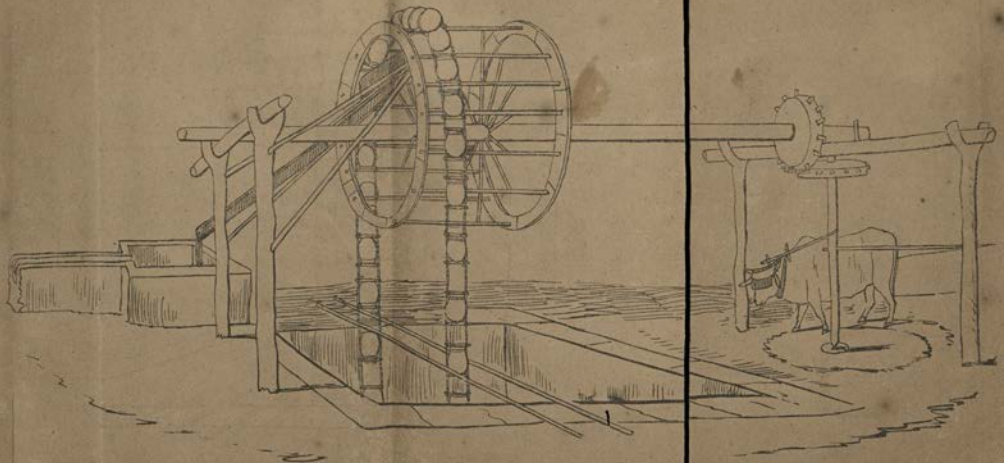
OF THE

COLABA AGENCY.

Enlarged from Captain T. Jervis's Reduced Map of the Tanna Collectorate.

Scale of four Miles to one Inch.





pitchers, which are tied in a wreath, turn round upon the large wheel, and bring up the water. The bullock, being hoodwinked, so as to allow the gardener to leave him to look after the trees, and alter the course of the water, keeps working round, unconscious of the absence of the driver. The average cost of a water-wheel without the bullock is Rs. 85.

No. 9.—The awt, or Bhundaree's toddy-knife, is shaped like a reaping-hook, only that the blade is very broad, and made chiefly of steel: it is always kept exceedingly sharp. The uses to which it is applied are given in page 7.

Labour employed, and its Remuneration.—Manual labour is the most extensively employed, but bullocks and buffaloes are also used to a great extent for the plough and rake, the turning of water-wheels, and the dragging of carts. To describe the descriptions of labour brought into operation for the purposes of agriculture, it is necessary to divide them under two heads, viz. jeerayut, mostly rice land, and bagayut, or irrigated land:—

Jeerayut.—In jeerayut land, manual labour is chiefly used during the manuring season. The hire paid to a man for a day's work averages from 1 anna and 10 pies to 2 annas, and 1 anna and 5 pies for a woman. The hire for a plough, with pair of bullocks and driver, comes to 6 annas a day; and if bullocks and driver are required without the plough, they are generally taken for the whole season: the hire to the driver comes to 2 annas per diem, and the person hiring the cattle, besides feeding them, gives the owner at the end of the season, if for a pair of bullocks, 6 maunds of batty (rice in the husk), and for a pair of buffaloes 8 maunds. From the transplanting to the harvest season manual labour is solely employed, and the average amount paid to a man is from 1 anna and 10 pies to 2 annas and 6 pies, and to a woman from 1 anna and 6 pies to 2 annas. During the threshing season, the amount of hire increases considerably: a man gets 3 annas a day, or 4 pylies of batty. Amongst the poorer cultivators, they seldom hire people to work for certain fixed rates, but assist each other in the agriculture of their fields. Carts work for about seven months throughout the year, and the average amount of hire paid is 6 annas per day; this includes the bullocks and driver. Carts are used chiefly for transporting grain from the threshing-floors to the several villages, markets, and bunders. A great deal of grain is, however, taken from place to place by Kolee women, who make very good porters: they derive a good profit from this description of work, owing to the total want of roads throughout the district.

Bagayut.—In bagayut land, when the plough is required for turning up and levelling the soil, 6 annas are paid per day, with bullocks and driver. Labourers get 2 annas each per diem. Carts employed in bringing thorny bushes for hedges* get Rs. 1 per day; this includes the labour for cutting down the bushes in the jungle. Hire paid for a bullock to turn water-wheels is 2 annas and 6 pies

* Throughout the bagayut nearly every plantation is enclosed by a hedge.

per day. Malees or gardeners get about Rs. 4 per mensem; but it is not unfrequently the case that these men, as well as mostly all private servants, get advances of money from their masters, for which not only in many instances is exorbitant interest charged, but the borrowers are bound down to work for a certain number of years; and in the interim, if by any unexpected means the servant is able to clear the debt with interest, yet, from the nature of the bond of agreement, he cannot quit service until he has fulfilled to the uttermost the terms entered into by him.

A great portion of the bagayut is irrigated by contract: a man undertakes to water a garden for a small sum, under the condition that he be allowed to grow vegetables, &c. in the vacant parts.

Manual labour is, however, considered to be very remunerative in Colaba, and this is corroborated by the fact of numbers of Hetkurees having come from the Southern Konkun, and settled down here as labourers.

Prices of Principal Products.—The annexed is a table of the prices from the year 1817-18 of all the principal products grown in this district: the information has been collected from the account books of some of the principal landholders in the district, and from the old records of the late State; and I think its accuracy may be relied upon.

One great pity, however, is, that in the rates previous to 1836-37, I have not been able to ascertain the description of money paid, whether in Ankosee, Alibaghee, or Company's rupees, owing to the accounts from which the rates were extracted not containing this information; but I think that as the Alibaghee was most current at the time in this district, that most of the money transactions must have been in that rupee, which is equal to about 14 annas and 8 pies of Company's currency; but the Natives and landholders say, that although they have now come to learn the difference in the exchange, yet formerly an Alibaghee rupee was considered equal to a Company's, and it often passed as such. We may therefore take the above rates as they stand, without making any allowance for the difference in the exchange, for the purpose of comparison.

Let us now commence to review the table, which contains a good deal of useful and interesting matter. It will be observed, that I have not succeeded in getting the rates of the inferior sort of rice for the first eleven years, although I tried in several places; and I have not been able to ascertain the actual cause of this omission in the accounts examined by me, although I frequently inquired about it. One reason was, however, mentioned, that it was owing to most of the coarse grain being consumed in the district, and therefore there were very few monetary transactions with regard to its transfer from one hand to another, and that mostly the whole of the superior sort of rice being exported, a correct account was always kept of its quantity and price.

The prices of all descriptions of grain were highest in 1824-25, being about 81 per cent. above the average rates: this was owing to the very small

Statement shewing the Prices of all the Principal Products grown in the District, from 1817-18 to 1849-50.

Years.	Jemautte Land.															Rooakt Land.							
	Batty, or Rice in the Husk, per Khandie.										Ragies or Nachnee per Khandie.					Cowaunie per Pucka Shaitalie, or 108*.					Retainer or Bangaree, per 1,000.	Betel Leaf or Pan, per 1,000.	Plantains or Bananas, per 1,000.
	Paiem, or First Sort Rice.					Raum, or Second Sort or Inferior Rice.																	
	Former Rates, that is the Rates about the end of December.	Rates during the Month of March.	Rates during the Month of June.	Total.	Average Rate for the Year.	Former Rates, that is the Rates about the end of December.	Rates during the Month of March.	Rates during the Month of June.	Total.	Average Rate for the Year.	Former Rates, that is the Rates about the end of December.	Rates during the Month of March.	Rates during the Month of June.	Total.	Average Rate for the Year.	Former Rates, that is the Rates about the end of December.	Rates during the Month of March.	Rates during the Month of June.	Total.	Average Rate for the Year.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1817-18.	16 8 0	18 0 0	17 0 0	49 8 0	16 8 0	....	....	....	....	....	20 0 0	22 0 0	24 0 0	66 0 0	22 0 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	5 4 0	1 12 0	1 2 0	0 2 6	5 0 0
1818-19.	16 0 0	20 0 0	....	36 0 0	18 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	22 0 0	24 0 0	....	46 0 0	23 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	7 12 0	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 2 6	5 0 0
1819-20.	24 0 0	....	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	28 0 0	29 0 0	....	57 0 0	28 8 9	3 0 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	9 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 6	5 0 0
1820-21.	20 0 0	21 0 0	21 4 0	62 4 0	20 12 0	....	....	....	....	....	25 0 0	27 0 0	....	52 0 0	26 0 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	7 8 0	2 8 0	1 1 0	0 2 6	4 0 0
1821-22.	20 0 0	30 0 0	32 0 0	103 0 0	17 12 0	....	....	....	....	....	30 0 0	44 0 0	43 0 0	129 0 0	43 0 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	6 0 0	2 0 0	1 1 0	0 2 6	4 0 0
1822-27.	23 8 0	24 0 0	....	47 8 0	23 12 0	....	....	....	....	....	30 0 0	29 0 0	....	59 0 0	29 8 0	2 0 0	....	....	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 6	4 7 0
1827-28.	16 0 0	....	....	16 0 0	16 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	19 0 0	29 0 0	21 0 0	69 0 0	29 0 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	....	3 12 0	1 14 0	0 2 6	0 2 6	4 7 0
1828-29.	12 11 0	....	....	12 11 0	12 11 0	....	....	....	....	....	16 0 0	....	....	16 0 0	16 0 0	2 0 0	....	....	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 6	4 7 0
1834-35.	16 0 0	16 0 0	....	32 0 0	16 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	21 0 0	....	....	21 0 0	21 0 0	2 8 0	....	....	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	0 2 6	4 8 0
1836-37.	13 0 0	18 0 0	22 0 0	53 0 0	18 2 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	22 0 0	28 0 0	50 0 0	25 0 0	1 0 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	5 8 0	1 13 4	1 0 0	0 2 6	4 12 0
1841-42.	12 0 0	13 0 0	....	25 0 0	12 8 0	....	....	....	....	....	16 0 0	17 0 0	....	33 0 0	16 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	....	4 8 0	2 4 0	0 15 0	0 2 6	5 0 0
1845-46.	16 0 0	20 0 0	....	36 0 0	18 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	20 0 0	29 0 0	....	49 0 0	24 8 0	2 0 0	2 12 0	....	4 12 0	2 6 0	1 0 0	0 2 6	4 12 0
1846-47.	16 4 0	17 8 0	18 12 0	52 8 0	17 8 0	13 0 0	16 4 0	17 8 0	46 12 0	16 4 0	21 0 0	22 8 0	24 0 0	67 8 0	22 8 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	6 12 0	2 4 0	0 15 0	0 2 6	4 10 0
1847-48.	15 0 0	16 4 0	17 8 0	48 12 0	16 4 0	13 12 0	15 0 0	15 4 0	43 0 0	15 0 0	19 0 0	21 0 0	22 8 0	62 8 0	20 13 4	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	6 12 0	2 4 0	0 15 0	0 2 6	4 12 0
1849-50.	13 10 0	18 12 0	18 12 0	51 2 0	17 0 0	13 0 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	50 0 0	16 10 8	20 0 0	24 0 0	25 0 0	69 0 0	23 0 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	6 4 0	2 1 4	1 2 0	0 2 6	5 0 0
Total.	276 10 0	233 8 0	176 0 0	685 2 0	284 14 8	61 14 0	67 8 0	73 12 0	203 2 0	67 11 4	329 0 0	324 8 0	219 8 0	864 8 0	341 19 9	32 4 0	28 0 0	21 2 0	81 6 0	33 9 4	15 3 0	1 14 0	70 8 0
Average rates.	18 0 8	19 7 4	22 0 0	....	19 15 11	13 7 6	16 14 0	18 7 0	....	16 14 10	22 13 8	24 15 3	27 7 0	....	24 1 9	2 2 2	2 5 4	2 5 7	....	2 3 10	1 0 2	0 2 6	4 11 2

* There are pucka shaitalies and kutcha shaitalies, just like the pucka and kutcha bungas: when cowaunie are bought by wholesale 150 go to a cost.

quantity of rain which fell during that year;* and yet it is remarkable that cocoanuts and plantains were about Rs. 13-8-0 per cent. under the average: this may be accounted for in the following manner, viz. that the consumption of cocoanuts and fruit is always great during the marriage season (and even now I have known it to have had a visible effect on the market rates), so during a year of famine it is not likely that anything near the usual number of marriages took place. And yet, again, the dearness of grain should have had the effect of increasing the prices of the fruits, which are used in a variety of forms as food; but then, on a comparison of the rates of another year, this is not borne out, and only tends to confirm what has already been given as a cause of this apparent inconsistency: for instance, in 1841-42, when rice was more than 34 per cent. below par, and cheaper than in any other year, the price of cocoanuts rose 7½ annas per cent., and plantains Rs. 6-6-6 per cent. above the average rates.

It will be seen that rice is always cheapest about December, and dearest in June, *i. e.* about the commencement of the rains; like nachnee, which is also cheapest after the gathering in of the new crops.

Tenure and Occupation.—The system of tenure under the former Government was purely ryotwar, that is, the settlement of the revenue was made with each individual cultivator, without the interference of a middle party; and no alteration has been made in this system since the introduction of the British rule. With regard to the occupancy of the land, it may be said that the ryot holds permanent possession, and is not liable to ejectment under any circumstances so long as he pays the Government demands, and there is no defect in his title to the land; he can also by sale or otherwise transfer his right to another. There is, however, a little land here and there, called khaireej mukta jumeen, or eksallee mukta jumeen,† which Government has the power of letting out annually to any person who may agree to give the highest amount of land-rent on the same. In wurkus jumeen, that is hilly land, which can only be cultivated for two or three years running at a time, the occupancy of the cultivator only exists so long as he cultivates it, which from the nature of the soil he cannot do beyond a year or two, or three at the utmost, and as a matter of course is obliged to throw it up, and consequently can afterwards have no better right to it than any other individual. There are nine and a half inam villages in the Agency, yielding at an average Rs. 5,668-11-0 per annum, but in these, also, the land is under ryotwaree tenure, and the only difference is that the rent, instead of being collected by Government, is taken from the cultivators direct by the Inamdars.

The late Agent, J. M. Davies, Esq., in speaking of the system of tenure under the late Government, says in his Jumabundee Report for 1844-45, dated 20th November 1845, No. 260, paragraph 16:—"Upon a former

* The fall of rain registered in Bombay, about 20 miles distant, was 33 inches 97 cents.

† This is called chicklee jumeen in the Tanna Collectorate.

occasion I had the honour of remarking that the system adopted under the late Government of Colaba was entirely ryotwar, without the interposition of the leasing system, and least of all of the khote system, so well known in the neighbouring talookas of Rajpooree and Ryghur. Opposed as this may at first appear to the favourite method of revenue management obtaining in most Native States, its non-introduction is easily accounted for in so small and compact a district as Colaba, where the manager's eye pervaded throughout, and where a distribution of profits would only have tended to lessen his own. But the recurrence of frequent surveys (sunchnees) under the late Government, with the avowed object of increasing to the utmost limit the demands of the State upon the products of the soil, was naturally and very justly regarded by the people as an oppression; tending to check permanent improvement, and to disturb the occupancy of the land. The ryots of those villages which from time to time have, by exchanges of territory, become transferred to Angria, have in particular recorded, in earnest remonstrances to the British Government, their sense of the oppressive revenue system of their new masters."

Modes and Rates of Assessment.—The modes of fixing the annual revenue, both land and sayer, are as follows, and are divided under the following heads:—

Land revenue is divided into jeerayut and bagayut. Under the head of jeerayut, the principal item is that from khureef land, which is, again, subdivided into oothlapat, or sweet rice land, and kharapat, or salt batty land. The other items under khureef are wurkus, rubbee, tag, and malwai.*

The system of assessment in the oothlapat is as follows:—

The rates (aeendust) or regular land tax vary from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per pucka beega or acre, which at a rough estimate produces at an average from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ khundies (of 20 maunds per khundie), and when the other petty cesses (*i. e.* suwaee wurtala, babtee, and mooshira, &c.) have been added on to this, it is termed oosnai. This includes every description of tax and cess upon the land, and averages at about 15 maunds per pucka beega or acre; and taking the average of the produce at 40 maunds (which is considered fair) this would give three-eighths of the whole as the Government share, which is above the standard laid down in the Hindoo law, viz. one-third of the produce. The petty cesses bear a proportion of about five-eighths to the aeendust: the rates were fixed by a survey (called sunchnee mukta) under the Native Government, and are considered in the sweet rice land or oothlapat to be in force for twenty-one years, and in the bagayut or garden land seven years; but they have not been renewed since the lapse. The land is every year measured in those places where the produce is inferior, or where nothing at all has come up; and after the actual state of the crops has been ascertained, the revenue on the inferior description is calculated at reduced rates, and where there has been a complete failure the whole is remitted; the difference is then deducted from

* For explanation regarding these items, see page 5, under the head of "Productions."

the quantity of batty due to Government, and the remainder commuted to money, according to the market rates, and collected in the manner detailed under the head of "Modes of Collection." There is a little land in the oothlapat called khaireej mukta jumeen, which is let out periodically to the highest bidder.

In the kharapat, or salt batty lands, there are two descriptions of cultivation, viz. paeenoo, which is the most extensive, and awnoo: the former means that in which the rice is sown after the germination of the seed, in contradistinction to the transplanting mode, and the latter that in which the plants are stuck into the mud with the hand (as in the oothlapat) at proper distances from each other—and this yields a better produce, but requires much labour.* The rates in the paeenoo land, including petty cesses, vary from 1½ to 10 maunds per pucka beega or acre, and in the awnoo from 6 to 11 maunds; but this is not *collected* upon all the land, because the *whole* of the crops in the salt batty lands are annually surveyed, and on that which is found mamoora, or up to the full cultivation standard, the above rates are levied, and that under the mark is assessed at reduced rates: *e. g.* on an acre of 25 pands being surveyed, the *whole* being under cultivation, it is ascertained, according to the scale laid down, that the crop is only the produce of 20 pands, so 20 pands are put down as mamoora, and 5 pands as khurraba, or uncultivated.

The whole of the wurkus, rubbee, tag, and malwai is surveyed every year by the Tulatees or Native accountants, and the revenue is collected according to certain fixed rates.

In the bagayut land, there are three different systems of assessment: the first and principal one is that where the revenue is collected upon the trees (booddena); the next is the kuleet system, where the revenue is taken on the produce of each tree by actual inspection of the number of cocoanuts; and in a very few places the revenue is on the land. Since the lapse of the State to the British Government, it has been found necessary to make a deduction in the rental of many gardens where the tax in kind on the cocoanut and other palms was found to be excessively high: this was done by taking off one-third of the quantity of cocoanuts, &c. due, and is continued at present by deducting one-third of the rent.

The Government grass land (kooruns) is annually let out by public auction.

To give an idea of the complicated way in which the revenue is calculated in the khureef land, the best plan would be to give the details on one beega (of 25 pands) or one acre of sweet rice, and one of kharapat land, taking the aeendust of the former at 10 maunds, upon which solely depends the amount of mostly all the other cesses; and at the same time, it would, perhaps, be as well to show the expense in cultivating, and the profit to the cultivator upon the same piece of land.†

* For particulars regarding the cultivation, refer to page 5.

† Mostly extracted from accompaniment to Agent's letter dated 21st March 1850, No. 180.

Sweet Rice Land.

1st Sort, 1 Beega or Acre.

	Maunds.	Pylies.
Aeendust	10	0
Babtee	1	6
Mooshira	0	3
Khuradee	0	10
	12	7
Suwaee Wurtala, *i. e.* one-fourth of the aeendust and the above cesses taken together	3	1¾
Kussur, at 1 maund per khundie, on 12 maunds 7 pylies	0	7¾
	16	4½
Fuskee, at 1¼ pylies per khundie, on 16 maunds 4½ pylies	0	1¼
	16	5¾

	Rs.	a.	p.
16 maunds 5¾ pylies, commuted to money at the average commutation rate of Rs. 14 per khundie	11	8	7
Total rent of land	11	8	7
Cost of cultivating	6	14	1
Cost of reaping, threshing, &c.	9	4	5
Cost of cultivating second crops, *i. e.* pulse, &c.	3	2	0
Total expense to the cultivator	30	13	1

	Rs.	a.	p.
Value of crops on the 1st February	31	0	8
Value of straw	3	5	1
Value of seed	1	3	3
Produce of second crops, *i. e.* pulse, &c.	5	12	0
Total returns to farmer	41	5	0
Deduct Government rent, and expense in cultivating	30	13	1
Balance.... Rs.	10	7	11

2nd Sort, 1 Beega.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rent of the land	7	7	2
Cost of cultivating	5	10	6
Cost of reaping, threshing, &c.	7	9	8
Total expense to the cultivator	20	11	4

	Rs.	a.	p.
Value of crops on the 1st Feb.	22	11	0
Value of straw	3	4	7
Value of seed	1	12	10
Total returns to the farmer	27	12	5
Balance.... Rs.	7	1	1

3rd Sort, 1 Beega.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rent of the land	4	15	7
Cost of cultivating	4	4	3
Cost of reaping, threshing, &c.	5	0	0
Total expense to the cultivator	14	3	10

	Rs.	a.	p.
Value of crops on the 1st February	14	4	0
Value of straw	1	11	5
Value of seed	2	6	6
Total returns to the farmer	18	5	11
Balance.... Rs.	4	2	1

SALT RICE LAND.

2nd Sort, 1 *Beega.*

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Rent of the land.....	5	14	3	Value of crops on the 1st February..	11	7	10
Cost of cultivating.....	1	9	3	Value of straw*.....	....		
Cost of reaping, threshing, &c...	2	11	6	Value of seed.....	0	15	5
Total expense to the cultivator..	10	3	0	Total returns to the farmer.....	12	7	3
				Balance.... Rs.	2	4	3

It is difficult to give an idea of the expense in the cultivation of the plantation lands, and even the above is not strictly correct, but "it is the nearest approach to the truth that could be arrived at after a lengthened investigation into the details of about a hundred different holdings."†

The rates of assessment in this district are exceedingly diversified, and are more than two hundred in number, so it would be difficult to exhibit them all in detail; but to give an idea of the subject, the following table, drawn up in as succinct a manner as possible, will I think suffice :—

Description of Crops or Cultivation.	Description of Tax.	Number of different Rates.	Maximum Rate per Beega or Acre.	Minimum Rate per Beega or Acre.
Khureef or rice land.. ..	Rent in kind on rice land.....	200	17¼ maunds.	1¼ maund.
	Money rental	15	Rs. 5 9 7	Rs. 2 5 4
Wurkus	Money rental	3	„ 1 8 0	„ 1 0 0
Rubbee ..	Rent in kind	1	1 maund.	1 maund.
	Money rental	8	Rs. 2 3 0	Rs. 1 0 0
Tag or hemp	Rent in kind	1	2½ maunds.	2½ maunds.
	Money rental	2	Rs. 8 11 11	Rs. 5 0 0
Malwai	Money rental	3	„ 5 0 0	„ 1 0 0
Bagayut.				
Booddena	Money rental	8	Per tree Rs. 1 8 0	Per tree Rs. 0 4 0
Jumeendena ..	Money rental	3	Per beega „ 1 8 0	Per beega „ 0 8 0

Regarding the kuleet system, which has not been exhibited in the above, the following extract from the late Agent's report on the bagayut will give an accurate idea of the oppressiveness of this description of assessment. It is worthy of remark, that all the plantations on which the kuleet rates are assessed are fast falling into decay; and were it not that there is prospect of a revision of the assessment being introduced into the bagayut before long, by transferring the tax from the tree to the ground, the plantations would doubtless have been abandoned altogether.

* The straw in the salt batty land is seldom reaped.

† Agent's letter, dated 21st March 1850, No. 180.

Let it be assumed that 300 cocoanuts are counted; then the State's share would be 200, and the grower's share 100.

	Rs.	a.	p.
The State's share is then converted into money at a fixed rate of Rs. 1-14-0 per 100 nuts, or	3	12	0
Add additional cesses, viz. customs on the whole produce, at 1 anna per 100 nuts, or	0	3	0
Nuffa, a cess (literally profit) ..	0	7	0
Sir Deshmookhee, a cess at 10 per cent. on the 3 first items..	0	7	0
Potdaree, a cess at Rs. 1-9-0 per cent. on the foregoing four items	0	1	3
Total payable to the State on 300 nuts	4	14	3

	Rs.	a.	p.
Assume that the grower realizes in the market Rs. 2-4-0 per 100 nuts (a high average price) on the spot, then 300 nuts at Rs. 2-4-0..	6	12	0
Deduct loss to the grower on 300 nuts at 10 per cent., (the State giving credit of 100 only for every 110 nuts,) or 30 nuts, at Rs. 2-4-0	0	10	9
Deduct the State's dues.....	4	14	3
Rs.	5	9	0
Remaining to the grower on every 300 nuts	1	3	0

The following extract from the report above alluded to shows most forcibly the depressed state of the plantations:—

"This analysis, which is here given in strict accordance with the actual practice of assessment in force, will, I am humbly of opinion, plead better for the necessity for abrogating the kuleet or periodical survey, and its concommitant system of taxation in Colaba, than any arguments, however lengthy or forcibly urged. It fully bears me out, I would fain hope, in whatever I have stated, in my annual revenue reports to Government, regarding the depressed state of the bagayut of this capable district. It has left the plantations unproductive, from the means of irrigation becoming deteriorated and neglected; and it has led to the necessity of allowing yearly remissions (quite disproportioned, it is true, to the urgency of the case) ever since the lapse of the late Government."

Indeed, mostly all the rates throughout the district require remodelling and reducing.

The Government has already taken it into consideration, and the kharapat or salt batty land has undergone a complete survey and classification, and before long a new set of fair and equitable rates will be introduced, to the great benefit both of the cultivators and Government.*

A proposition is also now before Council for surveying and classifying the whole of the bagayut, and before many years pass over we may expect to find this valuable piece of country thriving under lower rates, and an increased revenue, for there is abundance of every description of land lying waste, and the proximity of the district to Bombay gives it many advantages over the other

* The revised and reduced rates here alluded to have since received the sanction of Government, and been fixed for twenty years.—*Ed.*

Diagram shewing exclusively the annual amount of Land Revenue of the two Talookas of the Estate adjoining for Sixty years, according to the Jumabundee papers in the Native Duftur Office

Denotes the revenue under the native Rule, and that under the British rule

The thick black line shews the average amount of revenue under the Native rule

The thick dotted line Ditto Ditto British rule

Scale Company's Rupees 5000 to each square

districts. It is, however, to be remarked, that since the introduction of the British rule, a great number of cesses have been abolished, particularly those belonging to the sayer revenue, (such as ghurputtee, or hearth tax, gadee tumbakoo, or tobacco tax per house, and kap rupee, or tax to reimburse a certain Ranee for a lost ear-ring, &c.) in all amounting to upwards of Rs. 35,000, making a clear remission at once of more than one-twelfth of the revenue; and this remarkable decrease in the diagram opposite page 23 will strike the eye at once.

Sayer revenue consists chiefly of liquor contracts, and ferry farms, and these are annually let out to the highest bidder.

Sources of Revenue, and Produce of each Tax.—In speaking of the sources of revenue, I must divide them under two heads, viz. land and sayer. The former being the largest in amount, and of greater importance than the sayer, I shall commence with it first. The annexed is a diagram (No. 1) showing *exclusively* the annual amount of land revenue of the two talookas of this Agency for thirty-four years. The information was compiled with great care and labour from the old accounts of the late State, and the jumabundee papers since the lapse. This diagram, which illustrates the fluctuations of the revenue each year better than the most elaborate statement could do, does not require much explanation. The difference between the two averages (thick dotted line and thick black lines) amounts to Rs. 35,225, and is so far favourable to the system which has been adopted since the lapse; but salt, which, I apprehend, should come under the head of land revenue, is not included in the diagram, but is shown separately under the head of "Manufactures." The fluctuations are not so great for the period that Colaba was under British management as when under Native rule, nor are the depressions so great during unfavourable seasons. The exact amount of revenue for each year is given in figures at the bottom of the diagram.

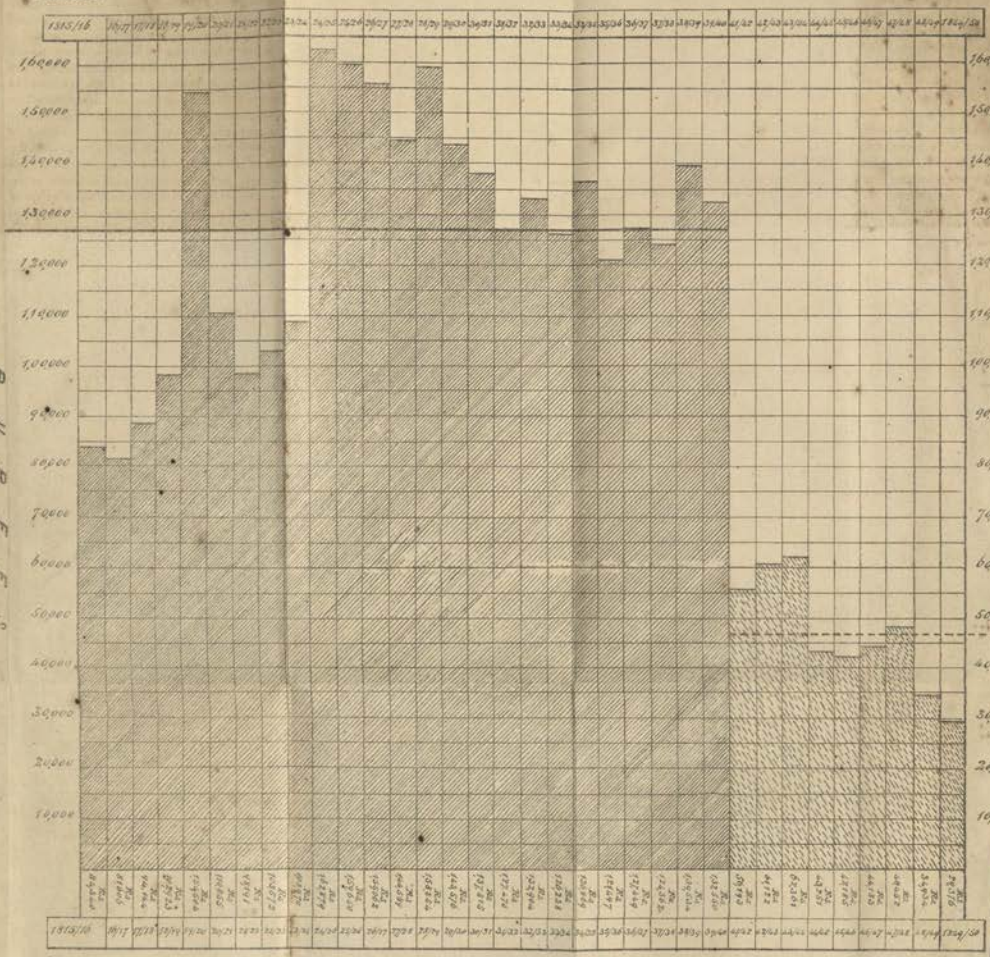
The following is a table showing the produce of each tax for four years, placed in juxtaposition: the two first years are those of Native rule, and the two last British:—

Names of Cesses.	Under Native rule.						Under British rule.						Explanations.
	1824-25.			1836-37.			1844-45.			1845-46.			
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	
1. Aeen jeenus bhat babtee suheet	1,77,699	7	2	2,10,674	15	9	1,13,718	15	10	1,26,893	11	6	Batty in kind (including the aeendust and petty cesses).
2. Bagayut..	27,482	6	3	25,543	4	6	20,961	7	8	20,544	7	1	Plantations or garden land.
3. Meet	5,883	10	10	735	7	3	877	9	11	673	8	1	Salt.
4. *Jhamp*	4,808	15	8	3,390	3	3	....			....			Levy of cadjans on cocoanut trees.
5. Nugdee jumeeneecha dhara	3,975	6	0	5,737	4	0	6,502	10	7	6,150	4	9	Fixed revenue in *cash*.
6. Rubbee..	1,115	6	0	1,450	8	3	694	10	8	687	3	5	Second crops.
7. Pahanee khurch ..	1,103	12	0	990	13	6	157	5	9	133	12	8	Balance of survey cess.
8. Toop gowlee chowata..	1,056	9	6	278	2	0	120	9	0	146	13	5	A tax on milch buffaloes.
9. *Moghum chud*	1,048	5	0	187	5	3	....			....			An indefinite levy on the cultivators. The amounts for the years 1844-45 and 1845-46 have been included in items Nos. 1 and 2.
10. Kheerkole ootpun ..	941	10	0	39	9	0	13	4	9	8	11	9	Miscellaneous produce.
11. Oodeed	622	12	0	....			....			....			Sale of oodeed (a grain) remaining in store.
12. Wurkus..	575	5	3	1,149	1	9	1,142	9	5	1,116	0	10	Hill cultivation.
13. Goor churun	376	10	9	151	5	0	198	4	0	16	0	0	Pasture land or grazing tax.
14. Naglee	261	4	8	....			....			....			Sale of naglee (a grain) remaining in store.
15. Wurree..	131	14	0	....			....			....			Ditto ditto.
16. Mooshira, Koolkurnee..	126	2	0	88	3	6	719	7	11	799	13	9	Confiscated wutuns of Koolkurnees.
17. Bandhun mukta ..	117	3	9	....			....			....			New land brought under cultivation.
18. Tag	56	6	9	133	10	9	262	2	10	311	11	1	Hemp.
19. Teel	49	8	6	....			....			....			As No. 14.
20. Huk, Patel	48	6	0	48	6	0	1,035	3	0	1,186	13	11	Amount of confiscated and lapsed portion of Patels' huks.

21. *Inam*	43	14	9	49	0	0	10,781	8	7	11,972	6	3	Inam villages credited and debited in accounts. The items for the years 1824-25 and 1836-37 have been included in Nos. 1 and 2.
22. Istarwa	36	8	3	....			....			....			Progressive increase in rates on land held in lease.
23. Tooree	33	15	6	....			....			....			As No. 14.
24. Malwai	24	15	6	33	7	0	38	11	11	32	11	9	Second crops.
25. Khar deeghee mukta ..	20	0	0	....			....			....			On new land brought under cultivation.
26. Mud	16	8	4	....			....			....			Honey.
27. Mahajun	15	0	0	15	0	0	....			....			Amount of lapsed and confiscated portion of Mahajuns' wutuns.
28. Toop oodeed	11	0	0	2,616	13	3	....			....			A levy of ghee and oodeed on cultivators, commuted for a money payment.
29. Hukdaree	9	1	6	....			....			....			A per-centage on the land revenue on account of Hukdars.
30. Kandai	8	14	4	9	0	0	4	0	1	3	3	7	Onions.
31. Gullaiputtee	8	14	3	169	0	6	146	2	1	85	11	5	A levy on the assessment paid in kind in hashweera khar only.
32. Hurreek..	7	15	11	....			....			....			Sale of hurreek (a kind of grain) from the stores.
33. Dhunai	7	12	6	....			....			....			Ditto ditto.
34. Mafee bhurlai jumeenee-cha akar	4	2	9	....			....			....			Amount collected from land on expiration of lease.
35. Furokt lakdai	3	10	0	23	7	9	5,539	6	0	3,689	14	5	Produce of sale of Government timber from forests.
36. Chinch	1	1	9	....			....			....			Tamarind.
37. Tad	....			440	14	3	....			....			Palmyra trees.
38. Bagh shairya	....			161	8	9	424	9	11	543	7	11	Produce of Government gardens.
39. Karsaee..	....			93	11	6	....			....			Various levies made in kind.
Carried over.....	2,27,734	9	5	2,54,210	2	9	1,63,338	11	11	1,74,996	7	7	

Names of Cesses.	Under Native rule.						Under British rule.						Explanations.
	1824-25.			1836-37.			1844-45.			1845-46.			
	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	
Brought over....	2,27,734	9	5	2,54,210	2	9	1,63,338	11	11	1,74,996	7	7	
40. Sadhnook..	....			35	2	3	....			....			Amount remaining in hand after sale of estates for Government dues.
41. Koorun mukta.. ..	....			....			114	12	0	94	5	0	Sale of Government grass land.
42. Wun tukka	....			....			65	8	0	65	0	0	A grazing tax on non-cultivators.
43. Tadkee khoria	....			....			1	14	0	4	6	4	A levy in kind upon leaves of the palmyra tree.
44. Bhoee bhadai	....			....			146	14	3	206	13	3	A tax on the ground occupied by vessels (not belonging to Colaba) housed in the monsoon.
45. Amanut khureef ootpun	....			....			10	0	7	7	5	7	Deposit in kind.
46. *Surplus*..	....			....			2,374	14	3	5,294	11	5	Surplus revenue.
Total....	*2,27,734	9	5	*2,54,245	5	0	1,66,052	11	0	1,80,669	1	2	* This includes salt.

Diagram shewing the annual amount of Sayer Revenue (including customs) of the two Talookas of the Colaba Agency for 34 years according to the Jumabundee Papers in the Hoozoor Duftur Office, and the Statements supplied by the Assistant Collector of Continental Customs and Excise.



Denotes the revenue under the Native State, and that under the British rule

The thick black line shews the average amount of revenue under the Native rule

The thick broken line Ditto Ditto British rule

Scale Rupees 5000 to each square

The cause of the items printed in *italics* being only shown for two years is not owing to their having been abolished, or not being in force for the two years that are blank, but merely owing to their having been mostly included in items Nos. 1 and 2; and the accounts not being clear with regard to their exhibition, their amounts could not be shown separately in this statement.

The only thing that is to be remarked with regard to the information contained in the diagrams is, that under the Native State, the revenue having been taken in kind, and so exhibited in the accounts, it was difficult to render the same in cash, as there is no trace in the old papers for some years of the money which the revenue in kind brought, owing to the rates at which it was sold not being given: in such cases, the market rates of grain, &c. were ascertained by reference to the books of the principal grain merchants, or, when this failed, the average of the rates ascertainable of the other years was taken; and this, though it does not give the exact amount, yet it cannot be far off the truth, as the quantity of grain, &c. was ascertained after the most careful investigation of each item. There were other pieces of territory, viz. Peta Saee, and the village of Kaloos, &c. which since the lapse were transferred to the several zillahs in which they were situated, and so the revenues from these places have been excluded from the diagrams, which only show the accounts for the two talookas that now form the Colaba Agency.

The annexed is a diagram (No. 2) showing the amount of sayer revenue, including customs of the Agency, for thirty-four years. This exhibits a most remarkable decrease for the years under British management, and is to be accounted for, as before stated, owing to the total abolition of many petty cesses. The details of the produce of each tax under this head would occupy much space, and take up more time than I can now devote to the subject; but I trust that the diagrams will make up for any deficiency here in the remarks, which I had intended to have been more copious.

The very great remission in this description of revenue ought to have had a beneficial effect upon the country in general; but the result has not been so favourable as might have been expected, by the abandonment of such a large number of cesses; but perhaps it has not had time enough to bring about a change, and after the expiration of a few years, and on the introduction of new surveys of the land, we may find the people in a more prosperous state. However, there is sufficient to show that the line of policy since the lapse has been liberal, though it cannot be said that the rates of revenue now in force are low,—on the contrary, they are much higher than those in force in the surrounding districts of the Tanna zillah; and were it not that the soil is proverbially fertile, the people would long ago, even under the Native Government, have been reduced to the direst poverty; in fact, they could not long have existed under such a system: it is, indeed wonderful how they have so long continued with such apparent prosperity, and this can only be ascribable to the clever administration of the late ex-Dewan Venaik Purushram, who was more versed in the revenue matters of the country than any other man in it.

However, his policy could not have lasted very long, for the country was commencing to show visible signs of a falling off; and the almost total decay of a great part of the plantation villages evidently showed that the country was labouring under bad management and ruinous taxes.

The annexed diagram (No. 3) gives an accurate view of the whole subject for thirty-four years, and the average of the amount reduced since the lapse is Rs. 87,073. This shows *every* description of revenue, including salt and customs, and therefore the comparison of both systems is perfect.

Mode of Collection.—With the exception of koorun (grass land) and forest proceeds, the Tulatees receive in the first instance all collections of money. The amount is brought to the Tulatee, who credits it in his keerd, in the presence of the Patel, and the money is duly acknowledged on the ryot's receipt book, signed by the Patel and Tulatee, which is afterwards returned. The amount, on being forwarded to the Mamlutdar, is entered in the keerd, and then in the khata, or alphabetical register journal.

The system of collecting the land revenue by instalments in the khureef and dry crops was introduced into this district after the lapse of the State. It was done with a view of accommodating the ryots' payments in money in lieu of grain due upon khureef lands and dry crops, and these, together with the established money land taxes, are much like the system in force in the neighbouring districts of the Tanna zillah. The instalments are distributed as follows :—

For the khureef or monsoon and dry crops—January 2 annas, February 4 annas, March 6 annas, and April 4 annas per rupee due.

In the bagayut or plantation land the assessment is divided into equal portions for every month of the year throughout all the garden plantations, with the exception of Cheol, where there are three instalments, respectively commencing on the second and third months after the Mirgsal, or 5th June. The system of the bagayut revenue instalments is of very old date, and as they were represented to be favourable to the people, no alteration was made.

The collection of the sayer revenue is made by instalments of equal portions for every month throughout the year. Items of mohturfa are collected by the Tulatees in the same manner as land revenue, and amounts of contracts, such as ferry farms, abkaree (liquor contracts), and ganja, &c. are collected by the Mamlutdars from the contractors.

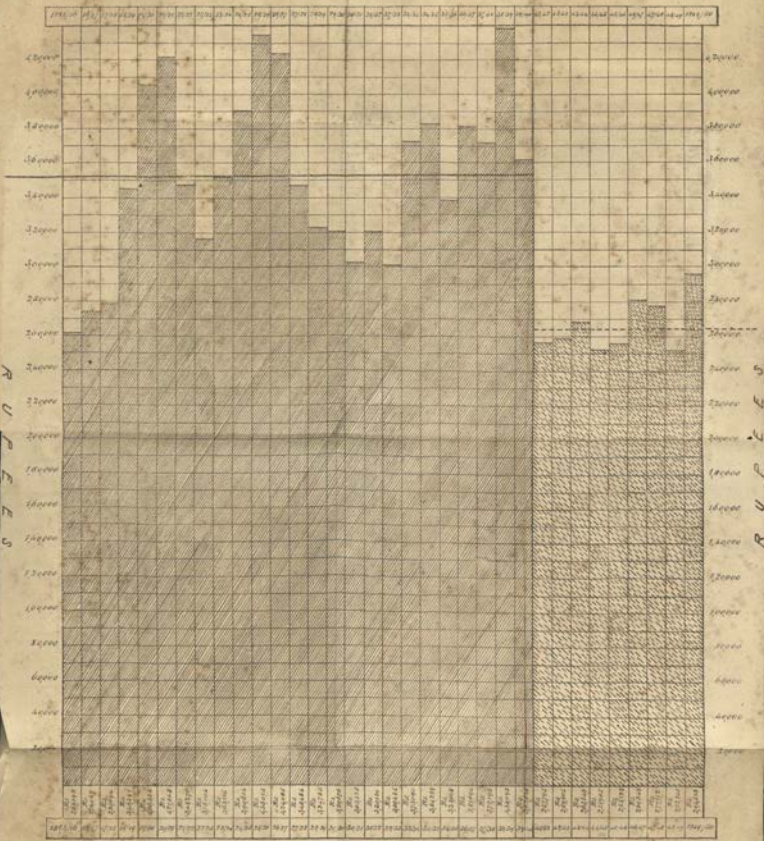
Fees in lieu of stamps in civil cases are collected by a Karkoon of the duftur, who keeps an account of the amounts received, and after the closing of the day's books the money is sent to the Agent's general treasury.

The following is a list of the establishment employed in the collections :—

Tulatees or Native accountants	39
Assistant ditto	3
Peons	41
Total....	83

The above is superintended by two Mamlutdars, and the Agent and his hoozoor duftur office.

Diagram shewing the annual amount derived from every description of revenue (excluding Salt and Customs) in the two Talooks of the Colaba Agency for 5 years, according to the Jumabundee papers in the Revenue Duftur Office, and the Statements furnished by the Assistant Collector of Continental Customs and Excise.



Denotes the revenue under the Native State, and that under the British rule.
The thick black line shews the average amount of revenue under the Native rule.
The thick broken line _____ Ditto _____ Ditto _____ British rule.
Scale Rupees 1000 to each Square.

PART III.

FORESTS.

The teak and blackwood forests of Colaba are very valuable, not only from their great extent (considering the small size of the district), but also from the good description of wood they produce, which has been pronounced by competent judges to be the best of its kind grown in the Konkun, and the teak only inferior to the Calicut wood. "The principal forests are respectively known as the Mahan, Bellosee, and Chaora jungles, and these extend uninterruptedly from a point immediately east or inland of Alibagh to the south-east limits of the Colaba State. These jungles lie mostly on the summits and along the western slopes of the hills, which run lengthways, *i. e.* from north to south-east, through Colaba. But there are besides minor jungles, containing thousands of promising young teak trees, running north from behind Alibagh through the pass named Carlee Khind, and thence eastward in amphitheatres along the skirts of the hill fort of Sagurghur, and on to Samree Khind, on the left bank of the Nagotna river."*

These forests are doubly valuable from their proximity to Bombay, being in fact within the mouth of the harbour; and the Government dockyard has since the lapse been supplied every year with large quantities of wood from them.

The knees or curves are represented to be particularly adapted for the building of small vessels.

The following is a list of all the principal trees that grow in the Colaba forests, which I have drawn up from information supplied by the Forest Karkoon :—

* Extract paragraph 3 from Political Superintendent's letter to Government, dated 24th September 1842, No. 65, Secret Department.

TIMBER, adapted for House and Boat-building Purposes.				FIREWOOD, &c.	
Names.		Peculiarities of each description of Wood.	Uses to which applied.	Names.	
साग	Sag (teak)	Too well known	House and boat-building purposes.	ऊंबर	Oombur.
सीसवा	Seeswa (blackwood)..	Ditto ; smoke from, used medicinally	Furniture and house-building.	सावरी	Sawree.
खरसिंगा	Khurseeng	Yields a medicinal oil	Posts, beams.	सेलाट	Sailat.
ऐन	Aeen..	Very hard ; not very durable in water	Ditto and rafters.	पारंगा	Parunga.
जांबा	Jamba	.....	Ditto ditto.	वड	Wud.
नाणा	Nana	.....	Ditto ditto.	पळस	Pulus.
हेदी	Haidee	Close-grained and smooth	Planks, beams.	कालकुडा	Kalkooda.
कींजळ	Keenjul	.....	Posts, beams.	बाह्या	Bahya.
घावड	Ghawud	.....	Ditto ditto.	कुंभी	Koombee.
कळंब	Kulumb	Not very durable	Ditto ditto, and planks.	पायरी	Paeeree.
धामण	Dhamun	Durable under ground	Ditto ditto, and rafters.	भोकरी	Bhokree.
करंबळ	Kurumbul	.....	Ditto ditto.	कुडका	Koodka.
खैर	Khair	Very hard ; durable under ground and in water	Carts, water-wheels, and posts.	भुरकुडा	Bhoorkooda.
आंबा	Amba (mangoe) ...	Not durable..	Planks and beams.	धायटी	Dhaytee.
जांभुळ	Jambhul	.....	Posts and beams.	रानणी	Rannee.
धावड	Dhawud	Not very durable	Ditto ditto, and rafters.	कानू	Kanoo.
फणस	Phunus (jackwood)..	Close-grained and smooth	Furniture planks, and beams.	कोरमोरी	Keermeeree
भेंडी	Bhendee	Straight	Spokes for wheels, and other cart work.	बोखाडा	Bokhada.
सिवण	Seewun	Light	Toys, and light furniture.	तडतडी	Tudtudee.
सिरसी	Seersee	.....	Posts, beams.	मोहोटी	Mohotee.
कोसंबा	Kosumba	Yields a medicinal oil	Ditto ditto.	आपटा	Apta.
दुणकी	Doonkee	Not durable..	Posts.	माचळ	Machul.
नापुई	Poonaee	Very durable in salt water	Fishing-stakes, masts, &c.	सालढोली	Saldholee.
				निगडी	Neegdee.

मोहो	Moho	Not durable ; flower used as a medicine	Used for huts.	
आसाणा	Asana	Durable in water	Frames for wells, water-wheels, &c.	
वारस	Warus	.....	Making measures of capacity.	
पाडळी	Padlee	.....	Beams and posts.	
वोवळी	Wowlee	Durable in water	Canoes, general house-building.	
कीनई	Keenaee	Durable in salt water	Fishing-stakes.	
दहिवाड	Duheewad	Good as teak ; durable under ground	General house-building.	
अंबाणी	Ambanee	.....	Posts.	
गोयडा	Goyda	.....	Ditto.	
वोवला	Wowla	.....	Sometimes for canoes.	
साजीरी	Sajeeree	Not durable	Sometimes in house-building.	
मागटी	Magtee	.....	Ditto ditto.	
चांदावा	Chandawa	.....	Ditto ditto.	
आसी	Asee...	.....	Posts.	
पाचाव्या	Pachawya	.....	Seldom used.	
सातविणा	Satweena	Light ; used in medicine	Ditto.	
धूप	Dhoop	Aromatic smell when burnt.. ..	Ditto.	
डीकामाली	Deekamalee... ...	Medicinal property	Ditto.	
निगड	Neegud	.....	Posts.	
हरद्या	Hurdya	Medicinal ; used in chunam ..	Posts and beams.	
येसर	Yaisur	.....	Fine work ditto ditto.	
वेळका	Wailka	Durable in water	Posts, beams, &c.	
रीठी	Reetee	Soap nut ; medicinal..	Ditto ditto.	
बोबळा	Beebla	Durable	Posts, and general house-building.	
करपा	Kurpa	.....	Very seldom used.	

कारवी	Karwee.
आमटी	Amtee.
पांढरी	Pandhree.
सखेरी	Sukharee.
खवसी	Khowsee.
नांदरुख	Nandrook.
आष्ट	Asht.
वेहेल	Waihail.
करंज	Kurrunj.
तडेवा	Tudaiwa.
आवळी	Awlee.
घोटी	Ghotee.
आटुरणी	Atoornee.
कुटा	Koota.
करंदी	Kurrundee.
शेणखैरा	Shainkhira.
भुत्वा	Bhootwa.
खरवती	Khurwutee.
नागचापा	Nagchapa.
आलावणी	Alownee.
भुरवडा	Bhoorawda.
सिकेकाई	Seekakaee.
कादल	Kadul.
वडगी	Wudgee.
चीखली	Chickhlee.
कापुरभेंडी	Kapoorbhendee.
गली	Gulee.
कुलारणी	Koolarnee.
आळू	Aloo.

Mr. Davies in another part of the report above quoted says in paragraph 9 :—"With regard to the question of augmenting the timber with a view to future supplies, I beg to state that I have consulted many experienced Natives on the subject, who concur in stating that, as a general maxim, planting is quite unnecessary unless for propagating trees where none at present grow. The seeds of the teak being scattered by the wind through the jungles, an unlimited supply of young seedlings is at all times procurable for such a purpose, but in the jungles themselves a spontaneous reproduction is constantly going on. No doubt future observations will point out many eligible sites for marking out fresh plantations.

"Under the former Government, though the strictest precaution existed for preventing private individuals cutting down trees, and heavy penalties were inflicted for infraction of the rules, yet the late ex-Dewan, a few years before Colaba lapsed to the British, cut down a great number of valuable trees, which it is supposed he removed by degrees from the forests, and sold on his own account."*

PART IV.

METEOROLOGICAL AND MEDICAL STATISTICS.

Atmosphere and Climate.—The proximity to Bombay would render any particular notice of the climate of this small district unnecessary, were it not that the temperature is affected to a considerable degree by the line of hills which run through it north and south, dividing it nearly into two equal parts. The valleys and deep ravines under these hills are much hotter than the plains open to the sea breeze, and the highest points, viz. those of Sagurghur and Kunkeshwur, enjoy a far superior climate to any place on the island of Bombay.

The subjoined is a table of the meteorological observations taken at Alibagh, exhibiting at one view the averages for the years 1847, 1848, and 1849 :—

* Political Superintendent's letter to Government in the Secret Department, dated 6th May 1842, No. 48.

Months.	Thermometer. Average for three Years.					Pluviometer. Average for three Years.		Prevailing Winds.	Remarks, &c.
	Minimum during the Month.	Maximum during the Month.	Mean of Daily Minima.	Mean of Daily Maxima.	Mean Daily Range.	Quantity of Rain.	Number of Days on which Rain has fallen.		
						In. cts.			
January ..	65°	82°	71°	78°	7	..	..	N. and NW. ; E. in the morning.	Nights and mornings cold and chilly ; strong northerly winds prevail ; weather generally clear, occasionally cloudy ; heavy dew at night ; mornings foggy.
February ..	65	82	72	80	8	..	..	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto ditto.
March	73	87	77	84	7	..	..	Ditto ditto, and NE.	Generally cloudy and sultry in the day ; heavy dew at night.
April	78	89	80	87	7	..	..	NW.; occasionally SW. and E.	Ditto ditto ; a good deal of lightning to the eastward.
May.....	80	91	82	88	6	1·67	7	NW., NE., and SW...	Towards the end of the month dense masses of clouds, with occasional thunder, lightning, and a little rain.
June.....	78	88	80	84	4	32·74	26	SW., and sometimes W.	Very cloudy and oppressive atmosphere ; squally weather, with thunder, lightning, and heavy rain.
July.....	78	86	80	83	3	25·44	26	SW.....	Sky densely overcast ; very squally weather accompanied with very heavy rain.
August....	77	85	78	83	5	11·63	25	Ditto	Cloudy ; passing showers ; occasional sunshine.
September..	74	84	76	82	6	10·2	15	SW., NW., and WNW.	Cloudy ; light passing showers ; sometimes heavy rain.
October ..	76	87	80	86	6	3·46	4	NNE., NW., and E....	Days close and oppressive ; nights particularly so ; cloudy ; thunder and lightning, with a few heavy showers.
November..	72	86	76	85	9	..	..	NNW., NE., and E...	Nights clear ; mornings cold and chilly ; days cool.
December..	64	84	72	82	10	..	..	N., NE., and variable.	Ditto ditto ditto.
						84·96	103		

The exact height of Sagurghur has not been ascertained : a mountain thermometer, however, shows the boiling-point to be 209·9°, which indicates 1,164 feet, whereas the barometer falls $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch, which would give upwards of 1,400 feet at a rough estimate. The atmosphere of this hill during the fair weather is remarkable for its dryness, and the thermometer shows generally that it is about 5° cooler than Alibagh, until the mists arise, towards the end of April and May, when the difference is more marked. It is, however, during the months of June, July, August, and September, that the greatest alteration takes place, showing an average of 10° below the range of Alibagh. In October it is frequently hotter, and, from its extreme dryness, more unpleasant than the low country, though it is far more healthy, being free from exhalations, and open to the wind from whatever direction it may blow. The fall of rain registered during the monsoon of 1850 was about 70 inches.

Alibagh is situated on a low belt of sand on the sea beach, in latitude 18° 40′, and longitude 72° 59′, and is bounded on the north, west, and south-west sides by the sea. It is exposed to the strong sea breezes which prevail the greater part of the year, and which also tend much to make the temperature more equable than in most places in the interior : the average daily range of the thermometer for the last three years gives the mean maximum at 10°, and the mean minimum at 3°.

The jail, lines of the police, and houses situated on the beach, are exposed to the beneficial influence of the sea breeze, consequently it is healthier in those localities than in the town, which is surrounded by plantations of the cocoanut palm, and thick underwood, which are allowed to grow in all their luxuriance, impede the circulation of air, and make the town less healthy than it otherwise would be. The highest range of the thermometer within the last five years was on the 11th May 1848, when it indicated 92° in the shade, and the lowest on the 20th December 1846, when it fell to 64° ; the annual average fall of rain for the three years ending 1849 is 84 inches and 96 cents.

The weather is oppressive and enervating in the months of May, June, and October, and up to the middle of November : in July, August, and September, it is also very steamy and hot immediately after a temporary cessation of rain ; it is, however, cold and damp when the rain is at all continuous during this period. The monsoon commences about the first week in June, and is ushered in by dense masses of dark clouds, high hot winds, thunder and lightning, and terminates in the beginning of October, accompanied with the same kind of phenomena, but only of a few days' duration. The cold weather sets in about the middle of November, and ends in February—March, April, and May being considered the hot months ; but it is seldom that it is uncomfortably warm till May, and upon the whole the climate of this place may be considered as healthy as that of most districts lying on the sea coast. From January to the second week in May the sky is generally clear, heavy dews falling at night up to the month of March ; it is also occasionally cloudy. In

the end of May and the early part of June, large masses of electrical clouds, emitting vivid sheet lightning at night, are seen piled up to the eastward above the range of the Ghauts. From this period to September the sky is almost always overcast with large masses of dark clouds, passing over from a south-westerly direction, with almost continuous downpours of heavy rain and squally weather, the latter being always at its greatest height during the end of June and throughout July. In October the elephantas terminate the monsoon, and this is the most unhealthy season of the year, the atmosphere being surcharged with electricity, and the motion of the air almost quite suspended: the nights are sometimes close and oppressive. It is occasionally cloudy in November and December, with strong northerly winds during the day; nights usually still and clear, attended with very heavy dews, and foggy mornings.

Prevailing Winds.—In January, February, March, and April, the wind blows chiefly from the north and north-west. In the early part of the mornings gentle land winds spring up, and last sometimes for a few hours. In the end of April a strong dry and parching northerly wind prevails for a few days, the thermometer sometimes attaining 100° at mid-day in an open veranda with a northerly aspect. In May the wind generally blows from the north-west, sometimes vearing round to a south-westerly direction. From June till September it blows very strong from the south-west, with little variation. In October it varies from north-west to north-east. A strong north and north-easterly wind sets in pretty steadily from the beginning of November to the end of December, which is occasionally dry and unpleasant.

Health and Disease.—In the criminal jail at Alibagh, fevers of the simplest form occur occasionally among the prisoners; those of the remittent type are rare. 98 cases of fever were admitted into the jail hospital during the years 1847, 1848, and 1849, 85 of which were of the ephemeral and continued form; 13 cases of remittent, 3 of which proved fatal, but these were of a complicated character, the brain, liver, and other important viscera being more or less involved. 40 cases of diseases of the stomach and bowels were admitted during the above period: of that number one man died from colliquative diarrhœa merging into atrophia.

Phlegmon, Ulcers, and Contusions.—Under these heads there have been 86 admissions during the three years. The swellings, abrasions, &c. occurred chiefly from the careless manner in which the prisoners wear the fetter-sacks, for the purpose of obtaining a few days' rest in hospital. 28 cases of guinea-worm were admitted during the above period. These were treated on the Native principle, viz. poulticing, fomentations, &c. when the parts were swollen, and before the worm made its appearance: after the worm protruded, the cold water applications, frictions, excisions, and gentle extraction were the only remedies to which recourse was had. This is a common disease among the Natives of all classes in the monsoon: women and children are more exempt from it than men.

Not a case of cholera has occurred in the jail for the last four years commencing from May 1846, although it appeared in a very severe form two years successively previous to that period.

The following is the diet table of the convicts :—

	Hard Labour Prisoners.	Without Labour, and Women.
Rice.....	1 lb. 8 oz.	1 lb. 3 oz.
Dholl	4 oz.	3 oz.
Vegetables	4 oz.	4 oz.
Curry-stuff.....	½ oz.	½ oz.
Salt	180 grs.	180 grs.

Ghee and oil alternately 1½ oz. to every 10 men, 1½ oz. to every 10 women.
Wood ..... 2 lbs. „ „ 2 lbs. „ „
Fish 8 oz. once a week, in lieu of some other portion of their diet.

They are also served out with clothing periodically, as shown below :—

		Hard Labour.	Without Labour.	Women.
Cumlies or blankets..per prisoner		2	2	2
Angrakas.....	„	1	..	..
Dhoties	„	1	1	..
Caps	„	1	..	..
Cholees	„	..	..	1
Saries	„	..	..	2

These are renewed twice a year, or when worn out.

The jail and hospital accommodation is excellent, and there is an abundant supply of good water from two wells, one inside and the other without the jail. The prisoners bathe every day, and once a week are marched down to the sea for the same purpose. Cleanliness in their cells, clothing, &c. are well attended to. The regular and sufficient quantity of plain and wholesome food, with light work on the roads, tend to keep them in the best of health. The returns published by the Suddur Foujdaree Adawlut for the year 1848 show that the small criminal jail at Colaba has far fewer deaths in proportion to the strength than any of the jails under this Presidency; the per-centage of deaths to strength being, in 1848 1·449, and in 1849 3·030.

Return of Admissions and Deaths among the Prisoners in the Colaba Jail for the Years 1847, 1848, *and* 1849, *classed according to their Caste and Country.*

Caste.	Country.	Average Daily Strength of each Class for 1847, 1848, and 1849.	Admissions of each Class in 1847, 1848, and 1849.	Deaths of each Class in 1847, 1848, and 1849.
Native Christian ...	Konkun	1	2	...
Mussulman... ...	Bombay	1	2	...
	Scinde	1	1	...
	Konkun	1	10	...
Hindoo	Deccan	5	9	...
	Hindoostan	1	7	...
	Konkun	56	286	6
	Total...	66	317	6

Table exhibiting the Number of Admissions and Deaths of the Convicted Prisoners in the Jail of Colaba, from each Class of Disease, for the Years 1847, 1848, *and* 1849.

[Aggregate Strength 65.]		1847.		1848.		1849.			
Class.	Diseases.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Total Admissions of each Class.	Total Deaths of each Class.
Fevers	Febris ephemera	16	..	34	..	15	..		
	„ intermittens quotidiana	3	..	..	..	..	..		
	„ „ tertiana	1	..	..	..	..	..		
	„ remittens	1	1	2	1	6	1		
	„ continua complicata	19	..	..	..	1	..	98	3
Diseases of the Lungs	Catarrhus acutus	3	..	4	..	..	..		
	Asthma	..	..	..	..	3	..	10	..
Liver	Icterus	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels	Dysenteria acuta	1	..	3	..	..	..		
	Dyspepsia	1	..	2	..	..	..		
	Colica	11	..	9	..	4	..		
	Diarrhœa	1	1	6	..	2	..	40	1
Rheumatic Affections	Rheumatismus acutus	2	..	2	..	3	..		
	„ chronicus	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Diseases of the Brain	Paralysis	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1
Dropsy	Anasarca	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Abscesses and Ulcers	Phlegmon et abscessus	12	..	14	..	16	..		
	Ulcers	8	..	21	..	3	..	74	..
Wounds and Injuries	Vulnus incisum	1	..	3	..	2	..		
	Contusio	1	..	4	..	1	..	12	..
Punished	Punitus	..	..	..	..	16	..	16	..
Diseases of the Eye	Ophthalmia	3	..	4	..	5	..	12	..
Diseases of the Skin	Psoriasis	3	..	3	..	..	..	6	..
Other Diseases.	Atrophia	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Cynanche tonsillaris	1	..	..	..	..	..		
	Dracunculus	10	..	3	..	15	..		
	Hœmorrhoids	..	..	1	..	..	..		
	Hernia	1	..	1	..	..	..		
	Otitis	2	..	..	..	1	..		
	Scorbutus	..	..	..	..	1	..		
	Vermes	..	..	..	..	1	..	38	1
	Total	104	3	118	1	95	2	317	6

Proportions for the Year 1847.

		Per Cent.
Proportion	of admissions to the No. of prisoners	173.333
Ditto	deaths to the No. of prisoners	5.000
Ditto	average No. of prisoners to average daily No. of sick.	5.000

For the Year 1848.

Proportion	of admissions to the No. of prisoners	171.014
Ditto	deaths to the No. of prisoners	1.449
Ditto	average No. of prisoners to average daily No. of sick.	5.343

For the Year 1849. Per Cent.

Proportion of	admissions to the No. of prisoners.....	143.939
Ditto	deaths to the No. of prisoners.....	3.030
Ditto	average No. of prisoners to the average daily No. of sick for the year.....	5.178

Return of Admissions and Deaths among the Prisoners in the Colaba Jail, classed according to the Length of their Confinement at the time of their Admission to Hospital, for the Years 1847, 1848, *and* 1849.

Period of Confinement.	Daily Average Strength of each Class for 1847, 1848, and 1849.	Admissions of each Class in 1847, 1848, and 1849.	Deaths of each Class in 1847, 1848, and 1849.
From 1 to 3 months	12	58	1
„ 3 to 6 months	10	37	..
„ 6 months to 1 year	7	40	1
„ 1 year to 3 years	26	134	3
„ 3 years to 5 years	10	39	1
„ 5 years to 7 years	..	..	..
„ 7 years to 10 years	1	9	..
„ 10 years to 15 years	..	..	..
„ 15 years and upwards	..	..	..
Total..	66	317	6

The average strength of the police during the three years ending 1849 is 84. 45 cases of fever were admitted, as per subjoined Table A, in the three years, viz. 1847, 1848, and 1849: one, which was of the remittent form, proved fatal; one death also took place from liver, one from dysentery, and one from cholera; in all 4 cases in the period under review.

42 cases of dracunculus occurred in the above period. They were treated on the Native principle, as has been detailed under the head of guinea-worm in the jail report. The rest of the admissions were for disorders of a very trifling nature, and do not require remark.

The lines of the police are situated near the jail, in a very healthy spot, and the men enjoy excellent health: there is nothing either in the lines or management that requires improvement.

A.

Table exhibiting the Number of Admissions and Deaths of the Colaba Police Corps, from each Class of Disease, for the Years 1847, 1848, *and* 1849.

[Aggregate Strength 84.]		1847.		1848.		1849.			
Class.	Diseases.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Total Admissions from each Class.	Total Deaths from each Class.
Fevers	Febris ephemera	21	..	7	..	1	..		
	„ remittens	8	1	3	..	1	..		
	„ continua complicata	4	..	..	..	..	..	45	1
Diseases of the Lungs	Asthma	1	..	2	..	1	..	4	..
Liver	Hepatitis acuta	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	1
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels	Dysenteria acuta	..	..	5	1	1	..		
	Dyspepsia	1	..	..	..	..	..		
	Diarrhœa	1	..	1	..	..	..		
	Colica	..	..	1	..	1	..	11	1
Epidemic	Cholera	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the Brain	Paralysis	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Rheumatic Affections	Rheumatismus acutus	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Venereal Affections	Syphilis primitiva	..	..	..	..	1	..		
	„ consecutiva	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
Diseases of the Genitals	Bubo simplex	1	..	1	..	1	..		
	Gonorrhœa	2	..	1	..	..	..	6	..
Abscesses and Ulcers	Phlegmon et abscessus	..	..	1	..	..	..		
	Ulcers	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..
Wounds and Injuries	Subluxatio	..	..	1	..	1	..		
	Contusio	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Diseases of the Skin	Psoriasis	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Other Diseases	Dracunculus	7	..	25	..	10	..		
	Hernia	1	..	2	..	..	..		
	Hydarthrus	..	..	..	..	1	..	46	..
	Total....	50	1	53	2	25	1	128	4

The inhabitants of this Agency suffer mostly from fever, bowel affections, and cholera. The latter regularly makes its appearance in some one or more of the villages annually, and its visits are more markedly confined to towns and villages situated immediately on the sea beach, or near the banks of creeks. The only way to account for this is that places on the sea-shore are not so cleanly as those in the interior, the refuse of fish and other vegetable matter being more abundant, thereby tending to produce a more virulent description of malaria. I have frequently witnessed, on visiting patients in their houses afflicted with this disease, that large masses of dried leaves, &c. were piled up layer after layer near their dwellings, which, being allowed to remain untouched from year to year, and the rain and sun acting upon them and other heaps of filth, are

sufficient to make the air unfit for respiration. The houses are also generally without windows, and the basements very low. At night the inmates lie down, often on the damp mud floor, shutting in a good quantity of deleterious gases; and the habit of covering the head and face on going to sleep all tend to produce a feeling of suffocation, the first victims to this asphyxial form of cholera being the most weakly children, and women. The Natives seldom apply for medical aid till too late: the remedies employed by themselves are very simple, such as spices, carminatives, &c. with hot applications externally; and it is my humble opinion, that until the cleanliness of towns, &c. with an improved and a more airy style of building, are more attended to, cholera will always make its appearance in those places which have not these requisites. The Kolee or fisherman caste are more subject to cholera than any other class of people, owing to the causes enumerated above.

Table B exhibits in detail all the diseases in which the Natives of this Agency avail themselves of European medical aid, the benefits derived from which appear to be appreciated more and more every day, particularly in cases where they have failed in obtaining relief from their hakeems; and Natives now generally find it better to come at once for medical advice, both in surgical and medical cases, than to depend on the doubtful assistance of their Native doctors.

Abstract of Dispensary Return.

	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged			Absented.	Died.	Remaining.	Average Daily Number.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Into Hospital.				
Christians	...	15	15	12	2	1	...	...	...	1
Mussulmans	2	27	29	26	3	...	...	...	...	1
Hindoos	2	96	98	80	2	...	3	12	1	3
Jews	...	5	5	4	...	...	...	...	1	...
Women of all castes	...	50	50	41	...	...	...	8	1	1
Children of all castes; both sexes under 14 years of age	...	57	57	44	1	...	...	11	1	1
Total...	4	250	254	207	8	1	3	31	4	7

B.

Return of Dispensary Patients attending the Surgery at Aillagh, and Out-Patients who have received Medical Aid, for one Year, from the 1st July 1849 to the 30th June 1850.

Diseases.	Christians.									Mussulmans.									Hindoos.									Jews.								
	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged					Remaining.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged					Remaining.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged					Remaining.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged					Remaining.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Left Hospital.	Died.	Absconding.					Cured.	Relieved.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining.					Cured.	Relieved.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining.					Cured.	Relieved.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining.	
Fevers ... Ephemeral	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Intermittent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Remittent	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Affections of the brain, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Affections of the mouth and fauces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the nose and ear	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
" of the air passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the lungs and pleura	...	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	1
" of the liver	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	13	...	...	...	...	1
" of the stomach and bowels	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	10	9	...	...	...	...	1	5	5	3	...	...	...	1	...
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera, spasmodic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	15	15	...	2	2	...	...	...	19	19	14	3	...	21	21	10	...	11	...
Dropsical affections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic affections ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Affections of the urinary organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal ... Primitive	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Consecutive	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Affections of the generative organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hernia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Affections of the bones, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the general system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dracunculus ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
External inflammations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fractures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	26	26	26	...	...	...
Wounds and injuries ... Face, neck, and throat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	9	...	...	...
" Pelvis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Extremities, superior and inferior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
Diseases of the skin ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
Leges Generorum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...
Miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...
Labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	...	15	15	12	2	1	...	...	1	2	27	29	26	3	...	...	2	2	96	98	89	2	3	12	1	...	5	5	5	...	...	30	30	41	8	1	...

Diseases.	Women.									Children.									Total.								
	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged cured.	Cured.	Relieved.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged					Remaining.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged					Remaining.
													Cured.	Relieved.	Left Hospital.	Absented.	Died.					Cured.	Relieved.	Left Hospital.	Absented.	Died.	
Fevers ... Ephemeral	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	37	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Intermittent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Remittent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Affections of the brain, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...
Affections of the mouth and fauces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the nose and ear	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
" of the air passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the lungs and pleura	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	13	...	...	...	...	...	1
" of the liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	3	...	1	...	...	1	...
" of the stomach and bowels	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	9	8	...	...	...	1	...	2	32	34	30	1	...	...	2	1
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera, spasmodic ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	80	55	...	...	...	23	...
Dropsical affections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	...	...	...	1	2
Rheumatic affections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
Affections of the urinary organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Venereal ... Primitive	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
" Consecutive	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Affections of the generative organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Hernia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Affections of the bones, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
" of the general system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dracunculus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
External inflammations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fractures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wounds and injuries ... Face, neck, and throat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Pelvis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Extremities, superior and inferior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the skin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leges Generorum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
Miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	57	57	44	1	11	1	...	4	359	394	307	8	1	3	31	4	...

PART V.

NAVIGATION, WATER SUPPLY, AND IRRIGATION.

Navigable Rivers.—There are none, and, except during the monsoon, there is not even a stream of fresh water in the district deserving the name of a river. There are two large navigable creeks, and a few minor ones, but of no importance. Small boats go up and down these with cargoes of grain, fire-wood, and salt, for the purpose of shipping them on board larger vessels, or taking these commodities from one village to another.

The two principal creeks are those of Nagotna and Rewdunda: the former divides the Agency from the Tanna zillah, and meets with the fresh water of the river about two miles from Nagotna, that is about 26 miles from the sea, or the mouth of the creek. It varies from three-fourths to one-eighth of a mile in breadth, and its banks are covered on both sides with a marine plant called jeewar. The creek is navigable as far as Nagotna for vessels of about 100 candies burden, during spring tides, and vessels of 60 candies during ordinary tides. The principal vessels employed on the creek are pattimars and muchwas, (*i. e.* fishing and passage-boats,) and bunder-boats for visitors going from Bombay to Mahableshwur. Pattimars are principally used for the transport of rice and salt, which are produced on both sides of the creek; muchwas are mostly employed for conveying rice and firewood to the Presidency. They sail up the little tributary creeks, and go a good way inland for their cargoes. The Nagotna creek is very easy of navigation for about 20 miles; the water being shallow higher up, it can only be ascended when the tide is in. The largest steamer might sail up this estuary for 10 miles, as far as Dhurumtur or Shabaj.

The Rewdunda creek, which separates Colaba from the Hubshee's territory, and the Rajpooree talooka of the Tanna zillah, varies from a mile and a quarter to one-sixth of a mile in breadth. It is navigable for boats of 80 candies burden as far as the village of Gophun in the Tanna zillah, which is nearly opposite to Chaora, of this Agency, and about five miles from Rohi Ushtumee, that is 13 miles from the mouth of the creek. Bunder-boats and small vessels of about 25 candies go up as far as Rohi Ushtumee; larger boats can also go up there with the spring tides.

The creek is principally navigated by pattimars and other small boats, such as passage-boats and fishing vessels. They are chiefly employed in taking rice to the Southern Konkun and Bombay. Firewood, also, forms a large article of export. Fish is sent up to Rohi Ushtumee, where there is a good market, and whence it is transmitted into the interior.

These estuaries are well situated for the purpose of transporting country products to the different export towns.

Lakes.—There are no lakes in the district, although a few small ones might be made at the foot of the hills on both sides with comparatively little expense, which would in return realize a large revenue, by the means they would afford of rearing a superior kind of crop, and by ensuring a supply of water to those crops which are dependent on the periodical rains.

Canals.—There are no canals, nor are there any traces of any having ever existed. The district being almost entirely surrounded by the sea, the many creeks which run inland in every direction would appear to have superseded the necessity for regular artificial channels. Some of the creeks might certainly be deepened, but the present limited resources of the country do not call for or require any outlay in works of this description.

Tanks.—There are a good many tanks in the district, but none of them very large, and only a few that have water in them the whole year round. The following table has been compiled from information obtained from the Mamlutdars for the special purpose of being exhibited in this report:—

Classification of the Tanks.	Number of Months the the Water lasts in the several Tanks.	Number of Tanks of each Class.	Circumference of the Tanks.		Condition of the Tanks of each Class.			
			Maximum size of the Tanks of each Class	Minimum size of the Tanks of each Class	In complete repair, with Sides built up with Stone and Mortar.	In an unfinished state, *i. e.* Sides not entirely built up.	Excavations without built-up Sides.	Total of Columns 6, 7 & 8.
			Feet.	Feet.				
1st	12 months, *i. e.* from June to May ..	37	1,932	112	7	3	27	37
2nd	11 months	24	2,062¾	233¼	1	1	22	24
3rd	10 months	34	1,250¾	140	1	1	32	34
4th	9 months	20	1,437¼	252	..	..	20	20
5th	8 months	18	2,240	476	1	1	16	18
6th	7 months	17	1,166¾	326¾	..	1	16	17
7th	6 months	5	1,306¾	298¾	..	..	5	5
8th	5 months	5	1,456	438¾	..	..	5	5
	Total.. ..	160	....	....	10	7	143	160

It will be observed from the above, that there are only ten tanks properly built up, seven in an unfinished state, and the rest mere excavations. Very little water out of these tanks is used for purposes of irrigation; in fact none of them could supply a sufficient quantity even to water a small patch of land. As a good deal of information is contained in the foregoing table, which has been drawn up with great care, I forbear to enter into any further particulars.

Wells.—Colaba, I would venture to say, is better supplied with wells than any other part of the Konkun of similar extent. The greatest number is in the cocoanut plantations, along the sea-shore, where they are very easily made, and with comparatively little expense. The salt batty lands (that is

nearly all the country eastward of the hills) are the worst off, some of the villages being about two miles away from the wells they draw water from; and though some attempts were made by the Agent to lessen this evil, few succeeded, owing to the water in the large flats being exceedingly brackish. The following is a statement of all the wells in the Agency, showing the uses to which they are applied :—

Number of Wells used for Drinking purposes.	Number of Wells used for Irrigation.			Grand Total of Columns 1 and 4.
	Large.	Small.	Total.	
1,099	466	546	1,012	2,111

From the above it will be seen that there are about ten wells to every square mile in the district; but these are not all of regular masonry—some of them are mere excavations; but for all that, they serve the purposes of irrigation nearly as well as if they had been built up. No separate record has yet been kept of the number of built-up wells, but I should not estimate them to be more than 400.

Means of Irrigation in each District.—In the bagayut, the land is for about seven months solely irrigated from wells. The manner in which it is drawn up by means of the rhat or water-wheel has already been described in page 10. Vegetables or malwai crops are irrigated from wells, tanks, and rivulets: there is very little of this description of cultivation in the district. There is no other description of irrigation in the Agency. Rice and all other crops are cultivated during the rains.

PART VI.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.

Cities.—There are none. Cheol was some centuries ago one of the largest cities on the coast, and there are many traditionary tales of its splendour before and during the time of the Mahomedans. The numerous ruins, and detached pieces of the ancient wall which it is supposed enclosed the city, confirm this in a great measure.

Towns.—There are only two places in the district which can be called towns, viz. Rewdunda and Alibagh, both situated on the sea-shore. The former is a long straggling place, running along the side of a creek near the sea, and is divided into two parts by an old wall, built by the Portuguese: it runs in a northerly direction, and, turning off in a bow from east to west, returns to the

ditch of the fort on the south,* thus enclosing a space of about three quarters of a mile in length, and about as much in breadth. Rewdunda proper is that portion of the town within the walls, and contains the houses of all the merchants, tradesmen, Brahmins, and a few of the Mussulmans and Kolees, &c. as also the Mamlutdar's office: the outer part is occupied by Kolees or fishermen, Mussulmans, Mahrattas, and Israelites. There are 1,470 houses (95 tiled and 1,375 thatched†), with a population of 6,260 souls, according to the census taken on the 1st January 1850, which shows the number of each caste as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindoos	2,857	2,846	5,703
Mussulmans	156	137	293
Israelites	126	119	245
Native Christians	8	11	19
Total	3,147	3,113	6,260

The following also shows the number of cattle, &c. enumerated on the same day as the above:—

Bullocks	615
Cows	460
Male buffaloes	95
Female buffaloes	270
Horses and mares	18
Asses	15
Sheep	25
Goats	70
Total	1,568

One long line from north to south, inside the walls, serving the purposes of a road, divides the town. There are no made roads, although they are much needed, and might be constructed at a small expense.

The houses fronting the main thoroughfare are mostly tiled, and, generally speaking, are well built, and not altogether devoid of a comfortable appearance. There are in this town and the plantations belonging to it 2 tanks and 315 wells, and other excavations for water.

Rewdunda, though only a few feet above the level of the sea, is healthy: the houses not being very closely packed together (as is too often the case), nearly every part is exposed to the beneficial influence of the sea breezes.

In point of size, Alibagh is next to Rewdunda, although there is not much difference. The site of the present town was originally covered by the sea: an old wall, the remains of which are still to be seen, was built by Govind Shet, a former Dewan, about the year 1770, to protect the old town. By the constant receding of the sea, so much land was thrown up, that the former

* The western wall, being on the edge of a little creek, has either been washed away, or destroyed by the inhabitants for building purposes.

† There is no record of the number of pucka and kutcha houses, but it may be safely stated that there are only a very few of the former in the Agency.

Temple
Tank
Temple of Shiva
Dhurmsallah
Temple of Parvinnah
Heerakote
Jail
Debter's Ward
Chaundipar
C R E E K
Map of the Roads in the Town and Neighbourhood of Alibagh.
Scale of 80 feet to an Inch.
Roads constructed by
Names of the Engineers who Mar'd the roads
Length of roads
Miles
Furl.
Pole
Mr Davies
Mr Jones
Both
Total
7 177 1
Town
Bazar
Kutcherry
Agent's Bungalow
Custom House
R E E K

town of Ramnath was gradually deserted, and Alibagh rose in its stead, Alibagh is the only place in the district provided with roads, and these were laid down by the convicts since Colaba lapsed to Government. The roads have divided the town into regular compartments, and have given the place quite a different appearance from what it had before. Under the Native rule no attention was paid to the cleanliness of the place, and the thoroughfares were in an exceedingly bad state. The annexed is a map, (drawn up from an accurate survey made by me in 1849,)* showing the different roads, with their exact lengths, and the situation of the town in general, which, it will be observed, is nearly surrounded by the sea and creek.

The houses facing the roads are well built, and are mostly tiled: they have an air of comfort about them, which would be greatly increased were the Natives to learn the advantage of having much larger doors and windows.

There are 140 tiled and 1,087 thatched houses in this town, with a population of 4,329 souls, according to the census taken on the 1st January 1850. The following shows the number of the principal divisions of all the castes:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindoos	1,911	1,853	3,764
Mahomedans	192	193	385
Israelites	77	81	158
Christians (European)	6	5	11
Do. (Native)	8	3	11
Total	2,194	2,135	4,329

The number of cattle, &c. in the town will be seen at one glance from the following table, which has been drawn up from the enumeration tables of the 1st January 1850:—

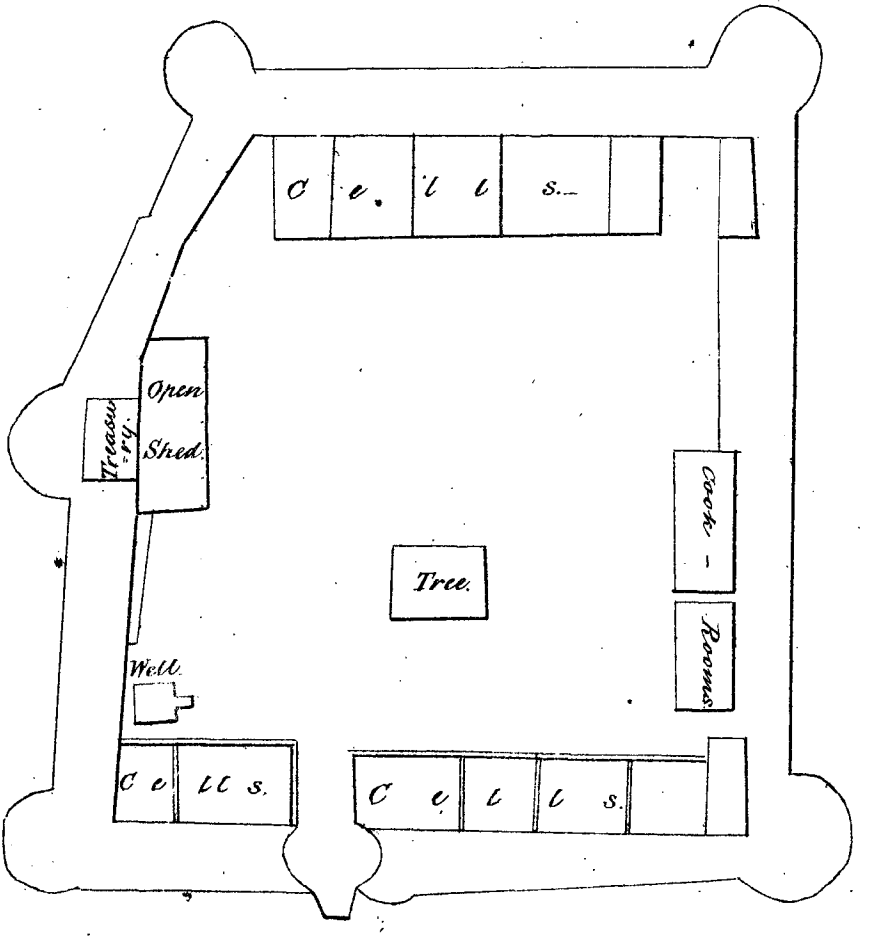
Bullocks	201
Cows	230
Male buffaloes	115
Female buffaloes	210
Horses and mares	80
Asses	15
Sheep	2
Goats	50
Total	903

The town is well off for water. There are 271 wells, and other excavations for water, and 1 tank. The wells are mostly situated in the cocoanut plantations. The water is a little brackish, but not considered unwholesome, and being found within a few feet of the surface, and the digging through the sandy soil being an easy matter, it is not surprising that so many wells have been dug to supply so small a population. Persons who can afford it get their drinking water from a delicious spring situated at the foot of a hill about three miles from the town. Alibagh being the head quarters of the Agency, is the only

* I have since put in all the roads constructed up to the 31st December 1850.

place in the district which has a few public buildings. The Agent's Court or Adawlut, situated about the centre of the town, was built about the year 1821-22, by the late Government, and has ever since that period been used as a hall of justice. The Native Court used to assemble in this building formerly on Sundays: the Surkheil nominally presided, but the real authority was in the Dewan's hands. This place has excellent accommodation for the Agent's Court, which is held below, and is capable of containing about two hundred people with ease. The Moonsiff holds his Court upstairs, which, like the upper stories of most Native houses, is little better than a garret. This building has anything but an imposing appearance. It is low, and has hardly any basement, but the roof is supported by strong wooden pillars, and good thick walls.

The largest building in use in Colaba is the Heerakote, a small fort to the west of the town, and within a few hundred yards of the sea. It is used as a jail, for which it is well adapted. The following is a ground-plan of it, which I made some time ago:—



On the battlements are the hospital, and a large room for prisoners sentenced to imprisonment without labour, as also a ward for female prisoners. The accommodation for the convicts is excellent, and the place is kept exceedingly clean. There are seldom more than 75 prisoners in it at a time, and by making a few more cells it might afford room with ease for 120. A strong room on the west is reserved as a treasury.

No new edifices have been erected since Colaba lapsed, no necessity for any having arisen.

Villages.—The principal villages in the district are Cheol, Nagaon, Akshee, Thul, and Kehim, in the bagayut; and Poeenar and Rewus in the salt batty lands to the east of the hills which divide Colaba.

Cheol, Nagaon and Akshee resemble one long straggling village, containing a population as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cheol	2,292	2,156	4,448
Nagaon.....	1,621	1,520	3,141
Akshee.....	704	655	1,359
Total....	4,617	4,331	8,948

The town of Rewdunda is also contiguous to Cheol.

The houses belonging to each of these divisions are scattered throughout a distance of about eight miles: each house being generally surrounded by a hedge, they are nearly invisible from the road, owing to the thickness of the plantations, and the luxuriant growth of underwood throughout. There are in this space 1,947 houses, as detailed below:—

	Tiled.	Thatched.	Total.
Cheol	5	971	976
Nagaon	..	633	633
Akshee	3	335	338
Total....	8	1,939	1,947

The chief householders are Brahmins, and the mass of the lower inhabitants consists of Bhundarees or toddy drawers, and Koonbees. A great many Kolees live in Akshee, a great fishing station; they have also a few houses in Nagaon. In some places on the road side may be seen a few goldsmiths' houses clustered together, with a temple and a tank in the centre, and a couple of Banians' shops, and a few Brahmins' houses. These places form a sort of centre for the village community to assemble together at on market days and holidays. The houses are commodious, and kept clean. It will be remembered that these villages are the principal in the bagayut, and supply the Bombay market with articles of vegetable produce.

Thul, three miles to the north of Alibagh, is also a long straggling plantation village, extending three miles from north to south, and much in appearance like Akshee. It has a population of 2,813 souls, with 591 thatched houses.

There are a great many Kolees or fishermen in this village, and the Brahmins are not so numerous in proportion to the other population as in Nagaon. The place is of importance: a passage-boat plies daily between it and Bombay; and it is also a great fishing station.

Kehim is another plantation village to the north of Thul, and is much like Nagaon in every respect: it has 5 tiled and 200 thatched houses, with a population of 1,031 souls. Under the late Government a Soobhedar or district officer was stationed at this place.

The villages of Poeenar and Rewus, situated in the salt batty lands, are very unlike those in the bagayut, the houses being clustered together on little mounds and other elevations. Poeenar is the Mamlutdar's station, and is centrically situated in his talooka: it is about 11 miles from Alibagh, and has a population amounting to 507 souls, with 5 tiled and 138 thatched houses. A bazar is held here every Monday, to which people from all the surrounding districts resort, some with articles of merchandize and grain, and others for the purpose of making purchases. Water is scarce in this village, as well as in all others in the salt batty lands. On a market day the few wells about the village are thronged night and day.

Rewus is situated on the side of a creek, a branch of the Nagotna estuary, and lies on the north extremity of the district. Its importance may be said chiefly to depend upon the passage-boats which ply daily between it and Bombay. During the rains it is the resort of a great number of passengers, who come from the neighbouring districts of Tanna and Colaba, and yet there is no dhurumsalla or other public place for them to put up in for shelter from the inclement weather. This village had a small stone jetty, which has been neglected of late, and is being fast destroyed by the sea. The population amounts to 664 souls, of which a great number are fishermen, who live in the worst locality of the village, and in low, dirty, mean-looking huts. The cultivators' houses are better built, more cleanly kept, and are in much better situations. There is a scarcity of water in this village, which is a great drawback, and is much felt by travellers who put up there on their way to Bombay. This might be easily remedied by the making of a few wells, which I believe is quite feasible. There are 147 thatched houses in Rewus.

The situation of all the other villages throughout the district varies according to local circumstances. In the salt batty lands they are situated on slight elevations, raised a little above the surrounding swamps. A little further inland, towards the hills, the villages are scattered here and there, without any apparent design with regard to particular localities: sometimes a rivulet or other place for water would appear to have influenced the original settlers in their selection. In the bagayut, as remarked before, the houses are scattered throughout the plantations.

There are altogether 150 inhabited towns and villages in the Agency, as per

subjoined table, which also shows the population and revenue of each, according to the most accurate returns in the Agent's Office.*

The whole number of thatched and tiled houses and huts, &c. in Colaba is as follows :—

Thatched	13,105
Tiled	269
Total.....	13,374

By dividing the total of the population by the number of houses, the result is 4.276 individuals to one house.

* Vide statement of Patels' huks, forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner with the Agent's letter dated 31st July 1849, No. 512.

Table showing the Number of Inhabited Towns and Villages in the Agency, with the Revenue and Population of each.

	Names of Villages and Hamlets (in Mahratta and English).				Amount of Jumabundee of each Village, being the Average for the 6 Years ending 1847-48.			Population of each Village on the 1st January 1849.
	गांव.	पाडे.	Villages.	Hamlets.				
					Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	
1	ठाणे चेउल	.....	Thana Cheol	There are 16 divisions in this village, called Pakhadees..	10,476	1	4	4,409
2	ठाणे नागांव	बागमळा	Thana Nagaon	Bagmulla	5,535	15	4	3,164
3	ठाणे थळ	कोथरभाट	Thana Thul..	Kothurbhat	5,500	12	0	2,835
4	खार शाहापुर	बहिरीपाडा ... ... ढोलपाडा ... ... धामणपाडा	Khar Shahpoor ..	Buheereepada .. .. Dholepada .. .. .. Dhamunpada	5,231	15	11	1,117
5	पेट रेवदंडा	वरसोली खंडेरावपाडा... गोमपाटील ज़ोरनीपाडा. आगलाव्याची वाडी ... अगरपालव	Peit Rewdunda.. ..	Wursolee Khunderowpada .. .. Gome Patel Joreneepada Agulawyachee Wadee .. Agurpalow	3,662	4	1	6,300
6	माहाल आवास	मुघर ... ... टेकाळी	Mahal Awas	Mooghur .. .. .. Taikalee..	3,364	1	2	813
7	मौजे सारळ	म्हाचोळी	Moujey Sarul	Mhatrolee	3,108	4	10	759
8	खार शाहाबाज	कमळ पाटिल ... ... दाद पाटिल ... ... चौकीचा पाडा	Khar Shahbaj	Kumul Pateel .. .. Dad Pateel .. .. .. Chowkeecha Pada.. ..	2,497	1	3	767
9	खार हशविरा...	सिरवली	Khar Hashweera.. ..	Seerowlee	2,463	4	11	844

10	कसबे झिराड	टेकाळी ... ... / मराठ्याचा पाडा	Kusba Jheerad.. ..	Taikalee .. .. .. / Murratyacha Pada.. ..	2,363	9	8	410
11	मौजे धोकवडे	भागपाडा ... ... / मांडवें ... ... / पाडावरचा आगरी ...	Moujey Dhokawdai..	Bhagpada .. .. .. / Mandwai .. .. .. / Padawurchaaguree ..	2,349	4	0	520
12	खार माणकुले	बहिरीपाडा	Khar Mankoolai	Buheeracha Pada.. ...	2,140	5	0	453
13	मौजे देवघर	बागसराई	Moujey Deoghur.. ..	Bagh Suraee..	2,108	11	3	130
14	मौजे साहाण	गोटी	Moujey Sahan	Gotee	1,974	9	10	190
15	ठाणे वरसोली...	.....	Thana Wursolee	.....	1,957	9	8	1,744
16	मौजे वरंडे...	वरंचाचा पाडा .. ... / देवघरालगतचा	Moujey Wurrundai..	Wurrundyacha Pada .. / Deoghuralugutcha ..	1,879	14	6	123
17	मौजे कावीर	गरुडपाडा ... ... / बोरपाडा ... ... / खारिकपाडा	Moujey Kaweer ..	Guroodpada.. .. .. / Borepada .. .. .. / Khareekpada	1,856	13	10	408
18	मौजे चावरें	एशवंतखार	Moujey Chaorai	Yeshwuntkhar	1,839	2	7	676
19	मौजे चिंचोटी...	.....	Moujey Chinchotee ..	.....	1,759	5	5	325
20	कसबे परहुर	पाडा परहुर ... ... / झालखंड	Kusba Purhoor ..	Pada Purhoor .. .. / Jhalkhund	1,728	1	5	486
21	मौजे ढवर	पाडा ढवर	Moujey Dhowur	Pada Dhowur.	1,621	5	0	195
22	मौजे कामारले	विरवाडी ... . / बहिरंमपाडा ... ... / सुतारपाडा ... ... / लोणघर ... . / वाघोली गोळ्याची ...	Moujey Kamarlai ..	Weerwadee .. .. .. / Buheerumpada .. .. / Sootarpada .. .. .. / Soneghur .. .. .. / Wagholae Gowlyachee..	1,578	6	9	827
23	पेट श्रीबाग	नवेदर चेंढरे ... ... / रामनाथ	Peit Shreebagh ..	Nuvaidhur Chaindhrai.. / Ramnath	1,571	8	6	4,347
24	कसबे बाम्हणगांव	पुतुबाईचा पाडा	Kusba Bamhungaon ...	Pooteebaeecha Pada ..	1,557	10	0	177
				Carried over...	70,426	2	3	32,019

	Names of Villages and Hamlets (in Mahratta and English).				Amount of Jumabundee of each Village, being the average for the 6 Years ending 1847-48.			Population of each Village on the 1st January 1849.
	गांव.	पाडे.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Rs.	a.	p.	
				Brought over.....	70,426	2	3	32,019
25	मौजे अगरसुरें	टेकाळी .. .. नांद्याचा पाडा, कोळी ... मूळगांवानजिकपाडा कोळी पाडा जातमाळी	Moujey Agursoorai ..	Taikalee .. .. .. Nandiacha Pada, Kolee Moolgaonujeekpada, Kolee .. .. Pada Jatmalee	1,494	9	11	261
26	माहाल किहीम	कामथ	Mahal Kehim	Kamuth..	1,487	2	8	1,028
27	मौजे एशवी	.....	Moujey Yeshwee	.....	1,479	8	1	162
28	मौजे पाझर	.....	Moujey Pajhur	.....	1,437	14	8	...
29	मौजे चिंचवली	माधववाडी	Moujey Chincholee ..	Madhowwadee	*1,435	0	11	326
30	मौजे रामराज...	राजवाडी	Moujey Ramraj	Rajwadee	1,416	14	0	501
31	खार नारंगी	पाडा नारंगी ... ... पाडा रांजणखार ..	Khar Narungee ..	Pada Narungee .. .. Pada Raujunkhar.. ..	†1,401	3	0	281
32	मौजे कुणे	पाडा माळीलोकाचा ..	Moujey Koonai	Pada, Maleelokacha ..	1,375	15	5	149
33	मौजे बेलोशी	पाडा बेलोशी..	Moujey Belosee	Pada Belosee..	1,369	11	2	470
34	मौजे पोयनाड...	नवेनगर	Moujey Poeenar	Nuvainuggur..	1,356	6	10	492
35	मौजे सेागांव	चोरोंडे	Moujey Sagaon	Chorondai	†1,342	4	9	245
36	मौजे कारले	.....	Moujey Karlai	.....	1,329	1	2	264
37	मौजे मापगांव...	.....	Moujey Mapgaon.. ..	.....	1,323	9	11	300
38	मौजे बिडवागळे	.....	Moujey Beedwaglai ..	.....	1,321	10	7	218
39	मौजे मल्याण	पाडा घुम	Moujey Mullian	Pad Ghoom..	1,297	0	10	246
40	मौजे कुसुंबळे	.....	Moujey Koosoomblai ..	.....	1,267	2	2	195

41	मौजे भैरसे	देउळपाडा.. .. .. घमषणवाडी	Moujey Bhairsaee ..	Deoolpada .. .. .. Ghumshunwadee.. ..	1,261	8	3	270
42	मौजे सातिरजे	बांधण .. .. .. हुळणीचा	Moujey Sateerjay ..	Bandhun .. .. .. Hoolneecha	1,245	14	11	220
43	मौजे सुडकोली	.....	Moujey Soodkolee ..	.....	1,219	15	5	311
44	माहाल सासवने	.....	Mahal Sasownai	.....	1,186	10	7	478
45	मौजे चेंद्रे	नवेदर चंद्रे .. .. म्हारवडा	Moujey Chaindhrai ..	Nuvaidhur Chaindhrai.. Maharwuda	1,181	12	9	188
46	माजे कोळगांव	दिघवडी .. .. .. राहाटाळ	Moujey Kolegaon ..	Deeghowdee.. .. .. Rahatal..	1,135	4	8	289
47	कसबे खंडाळे	.....	Kusbai Khundallai ..	.....	1,116	12	8	366
48	कसबे श्रीगांव	सान्याची वाडी	Kusbai Shreegaon ..	Sayachee Wadee	1,106	11	3	477
49	मौजे खानव	धाकटेखानव	Moujey Khanow	Dhaktai Khanow	1,096	8	4	216
50	मौजे आंधोसी	आंबेपुर..	Moujey Andhosee ..	Ambapoor	1,093	11	9	326
51	मौजे कुरडुस	बिडबाव .. .. .. आनंदवाडी	Moujey Koordoos ..	Beedbaw. . .. . Anundwadee..	1,084	5	4	526
52	मौजे बोरघर	.....	Moujey Boreghur.. ..	.....	1,065	11	9	462
53	मौजे वाडगांव..	.....	Moujey Wadgaon.. ..	.....	1,040	3	5	270
54	मौजे भाल	.....	Moujey Bhal..	.....	1,027	13	6	18
55	खार पेझारी	.....	Khar Paijharee	.....	1,022	14	0	265
56	मौजे बोरिस	.....	Moujey Borees	.....	994	1	0	63
57	मौजे माजणे	.....	Moujey Maznai	.....	985	14	11	128
58	मौजे मालाडे	.....	Moujey Maladai	.....	968	0	0	221
59	मौजे बापळे	सोनखार	Moujey Baplai	Sonekhar	963	1	5	211
60	कसबे उंमटे	.....	Kusbai Oomtai	.....	961	5	7	254
61	मौजे वैजाळी..	.....	Moujey Wyjalee	.....	945	5	4	..
62	मौजे बेलकडे	.....	Moujey Belkudai.. ..	.....	935	2	2	160
				Carried over...	1,15,900	3	4	42,876

	Names of Villages and Hamlets (in Mahratta and English).				Amount of Jumabundee of each Village, being the Average for the 6 Years ending 1847–1848.			Population of each Village on the 1st January 1849.
	गांव.	पाडे.	Villages.	Hamlets.				
					Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	
				Brought over..	1,15,900	3	4	42,876
63	मौजे कुरळ	आंबेपाडा	Moujey Koorool	Ambaipada	917	12	11	238
64	मौजे कुरकुंडी कोलटेंभी ..	.....	Moujey Koorkoondee Koletaimbee.	.....	†912	2	7	..
65	खार धेरंड	.....	Khar Dhairund	.....	900	5	3	136
66	मौजे तळवडे	जळपाडा .. .. .. / जांबुळपाडा	Moujey Tullowdai ..	Julpada.. .. .. .. / Jamboolpada..	876	7	5	141
67	ठाणे आक्षी	रायवाडी .. .. .. / साखर	Thana Akshee	Raeewadee .. .. .. / Sakhur..	861	11	6	1,370
68	खार रांजणखार	.....	Khar Ranjunkhar ..	.....	824	11	6	294
69	खार सोनकोठा	.....	Khar Sonekotha	.....	796	13	8	..
70	मौजे वढव बुद्रुक	.....	Moujey Wudhow (Boodrook).	.....	791	2	2	225
71	मौजे कुदे	.....	Moujey Koodai	.....	775	9	5	175
72	खार देहेनकोनी	.....	Khar Dehenkonee ..	.....	775	9	3	104
73	मौजे बेलवली..	.....	Moujey Belolee	.....	749	5	1	44
74	मौजे सुरई	.....	Moujey Sooraee	.....	748	0	5	..
75	खार काचळी..	.....	Khar Kachlee	.....	738	14	0	194
76	मौजे आंबेपुर..	बांधण	Moujey Ambapoor ..	Bandhun..	736	14	6	315
77	खार मेढेखार..	.....	Khar Meidhakhar ..	.....	731	11	8	234
78	मौजे माहान	पाडा माहानचा	Moujey Mahan	Pada Mahancha	724	14	10	436

79	मौजे तळवली उंमदे ..	नवखार .. .. .. भागाववाडी	Moujey Tullowlee ..	Nowkhar .. .. .. Bhagowadee	723	11	7	169
80	खार सांबरी	.....	Khar Sambree	.....	707	2	2	..
81	मौजे मान	भुतवे	Moujey Maun	Bhootwai	701	15	5	174
82	मौजे आवेटी	पाडा आवेटी	Awaitee	Pada Awaitee	676	15	0	450
83	मौजे सागांव	पाडा सागांव	Moujey Sagow	Pada Sagow	672	0	5	132
84	खार कालवड	.....	Khar Kalwud	.....	663	9	10	..
85	मौजे बहिराळे	.....	Moujey Buheeralai ..	.....	660	5	11	282
86	खार खोपणे	.....	Khar Khopunai	.....	644	2	9	97
87	खार वाघ्रण	.....	Khar Waghrun	.....	629	3	10	182
88	मौजे पाल्हे	.....	Moujey Palhai	.....	628	12	6	..
89	मौजे मुळे	.....	Moujey Moolai	.....	619	11	10	78
90	मौजे लोणेरे	.....	Moujey Loneharai ..	.....	610	0	10	42
91	खार नवखार श्रीगांव ...	.....	Khar Nowkhar (Shreegaon).	.....	601	4	7	195
92	मौजे वळवली	पाडा मठ	Moujey Wullowlee. ..	Pada Mutt	†588	5	8	143
93	मौजे तळवली खंडाळे ...	.....	MoujeyTullowlee(Khundalai).	.....	573	4	6	95
94	मौजे नेहुली	पाडा नेहुलीचा	Moujey Naihoolee ..	Pada Naihooleecha ..	559	1	2	110
95	खार भिलजी	.....	Khar Bhiljee.	.....	558	10	5	..
96	मौजे दापोली	कोपरी	Moujey Dapolee	Kopree	552	13	1	102
97	मौजे तादवागळे	काढेवाडी	Moujey Tadwaglai ..	Kataiwadee	549	1	7	138
98	मौजे बाम्हणसुरे	विठोबाचा पाडा	Moujey Bamhunsoorai..	Vittobacha Pada.. ..	548	14	2	161
99	खार फणसापुर	.....	Khar Phunsapoor ..	.....	539	8	6	..
100	मौजे पोवेळे	.....	Moujey Powulai	.....	537	3	6	103
101	मौजे पेढांबे	केतकीचा मळा .. ... राजमळा .. .. .. मुसलमानपाडा	Moujey Pedhambai..	Ketkeecha Mulla.. .. Rajmulla .. .. .. Moosulmanpada	*535	0	7	114
				Carried over..	1,42,843	5	4	49,549

	Names of Villages and Hamlets (in Mahratta and English).				Amount of Jumabundee of each Village, being the Average for the 6 Years ending 1847–1848.			Population of each Village on the 1st January 1849.
	गांव.	पाडे.	Villages.	Hamlets.				
					Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	
				Brought over..	1,42,843	5	4	49,549
102	मौजे वेल्हवली	.....	Moujey Welhowlee ..	.....	533	8	1	75
103	खार चर्‍ही	.....	Khar Churhee	.....	522	5	3	483
104	मौजे बाम्हणोली	.....	Moujey Bamnolee.. ..	.....	520	12	9	84
105	खार पिटकिरी	.....	Khar Peetkeeree	.....	515	12	7	234
106	खार फोफेरी	.....	Khar Phopharee... ..	.....	495	4	7	144
107	मौजे मांदे	.....	Moujey Mandai	.....	475	7	5	..
108	मौजे डावाले	.....	Moujey Dawalai	.....	471	8	11	..
109	मौजे भादाणे	.....	Moujey Bhadanai.. ..	.....	464	14	3	37
110	मौजे कावाडे	बेलपाडा	Moujey Kawadai.. ..	Belpada..	453	11	10	112
111	मौजे मुसेत	.....	Moujey Mooshet.. ..	.....	440	12	0	115
112	खार ताजपुर	कोळवाडा	Khar Tajpoor	Kolewada	432	0	6	174
113	खार वागविरा	.....	Khar Wagweera	.....	427	12	8	171
114	मौजे नागझरी	धाकटी नागझरी	Moujey Nagjhuree ..	Dhaktee Nagjhuree ..	420	8	3	28
115	मौजे गुंजिस	.....	Moujey Goonjees.. ..	.....	419	0	10	42
116	मौजे वावे	.....	Moujey Wawai	.....	407	6	4	124
117	खार नवखार उमठे.. ..	.....	Khar Nowkhar (Oomtai)	.....	395	1	2	173
118	मौजे उसर	.....	Moujey Oosur	.....	392	11	10	66
119	मौजे तुडाळ	.....	Moujey Toodal	.....	390	5	7	..
120	मौजे रावेत	.....	Moujey Kawait	.....	385	10	0	197
121	खार मिळकत...	बागदांडे	Khar Milkut..	Bag Dandai..	385	2	1	200
122	खार पेढांबे	.....	Khar Pedhambai.. ..	.....	*383	7	1	145
123	मौजे कोपरोली	.....	Moujey Koperolee ..	.....	369	3	0	78
124	मौजे आंबेघर...	.....	Moujey Ambaghur ..	.....	†355	10	6	76

125	मौजे तळाशेत...	.....	Moujey Tullashet.. ..	.....	354	3	4	159
126	मौजे वढव खुर्द	.....	Moujey Wudhow (Khoord)	.....	†353	7	4	55
127	खार कोपरी	.....	Khar Kopree..	.....	349	15	1	..
128	मौजे वाघोडे	.....	Moujey Waghodai ..	.....	331	15	2	202
129	मौजे भिसराई...	.....	Moujey Bhisraee	.....	329	10	11	..
130	खार तळबंद	.....	Khar Tulbund	.....	325	6	0	..
131	मौजे वडली	.....	Moujey Wuddowlee ..	.....	323	5	6	80
132	खार चिखली	.....	Khar Chickhlee	.....	321	0	3	..
133	खार मांडवखार	.....	Khar Mandowkhar ..	.....	319	3	1	..
134	मौजे मांडवे (झिराड) ...	.....	Moujey Mandwa (Jheerad).	.....	317	0	7	192
135	मौजे मुनवली...	.....	Moujey Moonowlee ..	.....	316	12	5	6
136	मौजे वाघवली	.....	Moujey Waghowlee ..	.....	310	3	1	15
137	मौजे येळवणे	.....	Moujey Yellownai ..	.....	296	2	0	12
138	नवेदर नवगांव	.....	Nuvaidur Nowgaon ..	.....	294	12	5	677
139	मौजे वरसगांव	.....	Moujey Wurrusgaon ..	.....	293	2	7	..
140	मौजे कोपर	कोपरचा पाडा	Moujey Kopur	Kopurcha Pada	259	0	5	234
141	खार गोपचर्‍ही	.....	Khar Gopechurhee ..	.....	252	13	3	..
142	मजरे राजवाडी	.....	Muzrai Rajwadee.. ..	.....	249	11	9	81
143	खार वाल्लवडे	.....	Khar Wallowdai	.....	247	6	0	92
144	मौजे भायमळा	.....	Moujey Bhaeemulla ..	.....	233	3	1	43
145	मौजे घोटवडे...	.....	Moujey Ghotawdai ..	.....	229	11	6	81
146	मौजे मोरवंडे	पाडा मोरवंडे..	Moujey Morondai ..	Pada Morondai	221	10	3	118
147	खार कांडविरा	.....	Khar Kandweera.. ..	.....	221	0	6	..
148	मौजे पालांबे	.....	Moujey Palambai.. ..	.....	214	9	1	2
149	खार खातविरा	.....	Khar Khatweera ..	.....	213	14	5	..
				Carried over..	1,60,080	10	10	54,356

Names of Villages and Hamlets (in Mahratta and English).					Amount of Jumabundee of each Village, being the Average for the 6 Years ending 1847–1848.			Population of each Village on the 1st January 1849.
गांव.		पाडे.	Villages.	Hamlets.				
					Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	
				Brought over..	1,60,080	10	10	54,356
150	खार बेलखार	.....	Khar Belkhar	.....	210	2	10	..
151	खार सातघर	.....	Khar Satghur	.....	205	2	3	45
152	मौजे भोनंग	.....	Moujey Bhonung.. ..	.....	204	2	2	92
153	मजरे रेवस	.....	Muzrai Rewus	.....	190	8	0	660
154	मौजे कोळघर...	.....	Moujey Koleghur.. ..	.....	†179	12	8	118
155	खार जळसी	.....	Khar Julsee..	.....	171	7	4	..
156	मौजे मांडवे (ब्राह्मणगांव)...	.....	Moujey Mandwai (Bamhungaon).	.....	171	2	1	..
157	खार लेभी	.....	Khar Laibhee	.....	163	15	4	28
158	खार खिडकी	.....	Khar Kheedkee	.....	163	11	0	87
159	मौजे रुळे	.....	Moujey Roolai	.....	161	3	0	48
160	खार सुरेखार	.....	Khar Sooraikhar	.....	151	4	0	..
161	मजरे वायशेत..	.....	Muzrai Waeeshaith ..	.....	149	11	9	62
162	खार वाशखार..	.....	Khar Washkhar	.....	149	10	5	109
163	मौजे खरोशीभोंड	.....	Moujey Khuroseebhond.	.....	137	3	2	..
164	खार मोरखोल	.....	Khar Morekhole.. ..	.....	131	10	2	..
165	घेराकिल्ले सागरगड	पाडा रुचिआंबा	Gherakila Sagurghur ..	Pada Chutreeamba ..	123	2	9	74
166	खार रायंदे	.....	Khar Raindai	.....	122	8	1	...
167	खार घसवड	.....	Khar Ghuswud	.....	116	9	8	54
168	खार भाकरवड	.....	Khar Bhakurwud.. ..	.....	115	14	0	52
169	खार धुवाड	.....	Khar Dhoowad	.....	112	3	8	..

170	खार नवखार रायंदे.. ..	.....	Khar Nowkhar Raindai	.....	110	5	5	..
171	खार दिविपारंगी	.....	Khar Deeweeparungee..	.....	110	0	2	102
172	मौजे वणवली..	.....	Moujey Wunnowlee ..	.....	†107	12	4	38
173	खार तळाणी	.....	Khar Tullanee	.....	103	14	1	..
174	मौजे गोडेघर	.....	Moujey Gotaighur ..	.....	102	10	9	28
175	खार रामकोठा	.....	Khar Ramkotha	.....	89	14	9	..
176	खार गौळीकोठा	.....	Khar Gowleekotha ..	.....	86	0	9	..
177	मौजे गोठी	.....	Moujey Gotee	.....	85	13	6	60
178	खार गांवखार..	.....	Khar Gowkhar	.....	72	9	0	..
179	मजरे देवतळई	.....	Muzrai Deotullaee ..	.....	70	3	10	..
180	मौजे निगडे	.....	Moujey Neegdai	.....	64	15	11	5
181	खार धोंडखार	.....	Khar Dhondkhar.. ..	.....	62	8	5	96
182	खार करंजविरा	.....	Khar Kurrunjweera ..	.....	57	14	4	64
183	मजरे नवेदर बेली	पाडा दिवराई	Muzrai Nuvaidur Bailee.	Pada Devairaee	57	7	11	185
184	खार दिवलांग	.....	Khar Dewlong	.....	54	4	1	..
185	मजरे रईशेत भोमवली ..	.....	Muzrai Rooeeshaith Bhomowlee	.....	42	13	10	92
186	खार लोणकोठा	.....	Khar Lonekotha	.....	40	0	11	..
187	मौजे गाण (परचुर)	.....	Moujey Gaun (Purhoor).	.....	39	9	10	..
188	मौजे वेलत	.....	Moujey Velut	.....	39	6	6	8
189	खार राजणखार डावली..	.....	Khar Rajunkhar Dowlee	.....	38	12	0	80
190	मौजे गाण (श्रीगांव)... ..	.....	Moujey Gaun (Shreegaon).	.....	38	6	10	..
191	खार जुईगोली..	.....	Khar Jooeegowlee ..	.....	38	4	7	..
192	खार सिमादेवी	.....	Khar Seema Daiwee ..	.....	35	14	11	..
193	मजरे विर्तसारळ	.....	Muzrai Veertsarul ..	.....	35	3	8	66
194	मजरे दुर्गदर्या	.....	Muzrai Doorg Duria ..	.....	33	1	5	..
				Carried over..	1,64,796	11	6	56,609

Names of Villages and Hamlets (in Mahratta and English).					Amount of Jumabundee of each Village, being the Average for the 6 Years ending 1847–1848.			Population of each Village on the 1st January 1849.
	गांव.	पाडे.	Villages.	Hamlets.				
					Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	
				Brought over..	1,64,796	11	6	56,609
195	खार लक्ष्मीप्रसाद	.....	Khar Luxmee Prusad..	.....	32	7	1	..
196	खार जुई बापुजी	.....	Khar Jooee Bapoojee ..	.....	32	4	7	..
197	मौजे खरोसी दळवी ..	.....	Moujey Khurosee Dulvee	.....	31	7	3	..
198	मौजे काळोसी...	.....	Moujey Kalosee	.....	27	12	5	..
199	नवेदर कोळगांव	.....	Nuvaidur Kolegaon ..	.....	23	4	5	..
200	खार मोडविरा	.....	Khar Modeweerha ..	.....	22	3	3	..
201	खार ताडाचा कोठा ..	.....	Khar Tadacha Kota..	.....	12	0	4	..
202	खार सिवसंध	.....	Khar Sewsundh	.....	8	9	9	..
203	खार भंगारदादाजी.. ..	.....	Khar Bhungardadajee..	.....	8	4	9	..
204	मौजे बोपोली..	.....	Moujey Bapolee	.....	4	11	0	..
					1,65,032	13	9	56,609
				Government Revenue...	1,59,364	2	9	
				Alienations	5,668	11	0	
				Total.. ...	1,65,032	13	9	

* Half alienated villages.

† Villages altogether alienated in inam.

PART VII.

POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND LANGUAGES.

Population.—The population is made up chiefly of Hindoos; the Mahomedans, Israelites and others not forming one-twentieth of the whole. The generality of Natives are under the impression that the population has been gradually on the decrease since the lapse of Colaba to the British Government; but this opinion appears to be altogether without foundation, for on a reference to Colonel Jervis' "Statistics of the Western Coast of India," I find that he estimated the population of Angria's Colaba in 1825—1830 to amount to 28,489 souls, and this with Peta Saee,* which no longer belongs to it, but forms an integral part of the Tanna zillah. But allowing that this estimate was fixed at too low a figure, which it does appear to have been, it is unlikely that a population like that of Colaba, composed chiefly of a poor agricultural class, should have more than doubled itself in the course of about twenty years.

The following is a comparative table of the principal divisions of the several castes for the five years ending 1st January 1850, compiled from the detailed tables in the Agent's Office :—

* The population of Saee in 1830 might be estimated to have amounted at the very least to 4,000, leaving a remainder to Colaba of only 24,489.

General Comparative View of Castes for the Five Years from 1846 *to* 1850.

	Hindoos.									Parsees.			Mahomedans.			Israelites.			Native Christians.			Europeans.			Grand Total.		
	Hindoos of the higher Castes.			Wild Tribes.			Low Castes.																				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st Jan. 1846..	25,435	23,608	49,043	157	159	316	876	789	1,665	5	2	7	789	739	1,528	417	445	862	14	6	20	5	7	12	27,698	25,755	53,453
1st Jan. 1847..	25,559	23,818	49,377	117	118	235	905	817	1,722	2	..	2	779	724	1,503	421	455	876	6	2	8	5	5	10	27,794	25,939	53,733
1st Jan. 1848..	26,504	24,632	51,136	157	150	307	934	844	1,778	2	..	2	806	742	1,548	416	452	868	13	11	24	4	5	9	28,836	26,836	55,672
1st Jan. 1849..	26,678	25,159	51,837	198	205	403	925	840	1,765	6	7	13	797	781	1,578	498	477	975	15	14	29	4	5	9	29,121	27,488	56,609
1st Jan. 1850..	26,981	25,477	52,458	172	201	373	940	824	1,764	6	8	14	799	793	1,592	477	469	946	18	14	32	5	6	11	29,398	27,792	57,190

The conclusion which would be come to from a superficial view of the last column of the foregoing table would be to a certain degree favourable to Colonel Jervis' estimate, as it would appear that the increase during the four years is 6.991 per cent.; but the censuses taken previous to the 1st January 1850 cannot be so trustworthy as the one for that year, both owing to greater accuracy in the enumeration having been enforced of late, and to the fact of the enumerators having adopted an improved system for ascertaining the number; besides which, the people have a better understanding of the object of these inquiries, and are not, therefore, likely to give a false account, from any groundless fear of an imposition of some new tax. However, there is sufficient proof to show that the population has not been on the decrease, but, on the contrary, most certainly on the increase; and the only way to account for the incorrect notions the Natives themselves have formed of this subject is, that under the late State there was a greater number of retainers and other people in Government employ, most of whom left the district on the lapse; and this mere fractional reduction they suppose has had the effect of decreasing the population to such a material degree that it has not within the course of the last ten years regained its original standard.*

Number of Villages in the Agency.

Government.....	194½
Alienated	9½
Total.....	204

Population.

Hindoos :	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brahmins	2,065	1,843	3,908
Shenwis or Senoys..	133	127	260
Purbhoos or Purvoes	412	369	781
Wanees or Banians	482	440	922
Sonars or Goldsmiths	444	406	850
Lohars or Blacksmiths	122	136	258
Kansars or Braziers	150	155	305
Tambuts or Coppersmiths	35	39	74
Sootars or Carpenters	83	75	158
Koombhars or Potters	169	180	349
Shimpees or Tailors	143	142	285
Nahvees or Barbers	177	169	346
Pureets or Washermen	93	83	176
Kolees or Fishermen	3,837	3,667	7,504
Telees or Oilmen	31	27	58
Bhoees or Hamals	68	55	123

* In the course of my arguments with a number of people, this has often been urged, even by very intelligent Natives, as a cause of this imaginary decrease.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dhungurs or Graziers of Sheep	98	85	183
Koonbees, Ryots or Cultivators	10,667	10,128	20,795
Rajpoots	7	7	14
Gowlees or Milkmen, and Graziers	238	231	469
Gowndees or Bricklayers	9	15	24
Bhundarees or Toddy drawers	2,248	2,258	4,506
Khutrees, Koshtees, or Salees, or Joolaees, Silk Weavers or Spinners	35	32	67
Rungarees or Dyers	..	..	..
Booroods or Basket-makers	147	130	277
Putwegurs or Silk Fringe and Tassel Makers	..	..	..
Other Castes	4,948	4,615	9,563
Kolees (wild tribe)	1	..	1
Bheels	..	..	..
Katodees or Kathkurees	171	201	372
Ramoosees, or Bedurs or Katuks	..	..	..
Chumbhars or Shoemakers, and Curriers	386	336	722
Mhars	520	459	979
Mangs	34	29	63
Shrawuks or Jains	82	10	92
Gooroos	19	17	36
Jungum Lingayuts	39	36	75
Grand Total of Hindoos of all denominations ..	28,093	26,502	54,595
MAHOMEDANS, including Seedees	799	793	1,592
PARSEES..	6	8	14
ISRAELITES	477	469	946
CHRISTIANS, Europeans and Natives	23	20	43
Grand Total of Population	29,398	27,792	57,190

In the above is given in detail the population return drawn up on the 1st January 1850, the accuracy of which I think may be relied upon.

The population is in the proportion of 271 souls to the square mile, and this, I would venture to say, is higher than any other piece of territory of similar size in the Tanna zillah; and is one of the reasons why it was found necessary to divide this small State into two third class talookas, both of which put together are not equal in extent to a fourth class talooka of the Tanna Collectorate.

Description, Employment, and Condition.—The several employments of the population are given in the above table, the denomination of each caste denoting its occupation and trade. It now only remains for me to enter into the particulars of the castes which form the bulk of the population, and those who have not hitherto been well known, the peculiarities of whose customs and manners entitle them to some notice.

The *Koonbees* (or agricultural class) are the most numerous, and form nearly half of the population of the district: they are divided into two bodies, called Agrees* and Mahrattas; the latter are again sub-divided under two heads, viz. pure Mahrattas and Akurmashees, *i. e.* descendants of slaves or kept women. According to the census taken on the 1st January 1849,† the number of Agrees amounted to 16,792. They are the cultivators of the kharapat or salt batty lands, and are the lowest of the Koonbee caste. They often have two or three wives each, for the purpose of assisting in cultivation. The Mahrattas and Akurmashees never intermarry or eat with them. The Agrees have liquor shops, and sell liquor, which the Mahrattas will not do. There are, however, exceptions to this. The Koonbees are a hard-working agricultural class during the cultivating and harvest seasons, but after all the work connected with their fields is over they literally do nothing, when they might be engaged in improving their fields, or forming large parties for the purpose of making embankments, to prevent the immense quantity of fresh water during the monsoon losing itself in the sea. But it must be said that the labour in repairing embankments in the kharapat, and cultivating of the sweet rice lands in transplanting, &c. is extreme, and it is wonderful how the human frame can sustain such great vicissitudes as the Koonbees experience, while labouring under an alternate burning sun and heavy rain, and yet they are, generally speaking, healthy, and free from a great many diseases that the other classes of Natives are subject to. I frequently asked, but never heard a cultivator complain of the heat; and although it is wonderful that they are not often struck down by *coup-de-soleil*,‡ no cases of this kind have ever been known to occur.

In speaking of the condition of the Koonbees, we must take a brief review of what it was before the lapse of the State. During the late Government, (as has been already shown under the head of "Modes and Rates of Assessment,") each ryot paid in the shape of petty cesses (some quite absurd in amount, and others exceedingly irksome and vexatious, for instance vet bigar,§ &c.) about one-sixth more than is now collected; and besides this, people proceeding on Government service were always gratituously entertained at the expense of the ryots, and hire for conveyance of baggage was a thing unknown. Yet, although the agricultural classes laboured under all these difficulties, and many more which have not been detailed, they appeared to be in rather a more thriving state than they are now.

* The Agrees are supposed by Captain Jervis to be one of the aboriginal tribes of India.

† Letter to Revenue Commissioner of 13th April 1849, No. 230.

‡ The position in which the ryots work in their rice fields is very distressing: they stand up to their knees in mud and water, in a stooping posture, with the back part of their heads often exposed to the powerful rays of the sun for hours together.

§ Compulsory labour at the rate of one day per month, or twelve times in the year, commuted for Rs. 1-8-0, from which 12 annas is deducted for subsistence.

This is strange, and more particularly so when we come to consider that in all transactions with the ryots the British Government has acted with far more liberality towards them than the Native Government would have done. This, with the discontinuance of the sunchnee muktas,* which has made the tenure of land far more certain, should have operated greatly for the improvement of the people, which it apparently has not done. To trace the cause of this retrogression is difficult, and I shall only be able to say a very little regarding it. First and foremost, it would, perhaps, be as well to give the opinion of the Natives themselves on this important subject. Their continual argument is, that all the surplus revenue is sent out of the country, which, they say with some truth, was formerly expended within the district, and therefore there was a constant circulation kept up; that there were a number of people entertained to perform certain duties which became obsolete since the lapse, and were consequently abolished; that all country products were consumed in the district, and were eagerly sought for—now the surplus is exported at a low rate, or sold to greedy Soucars, at a great sacrifice. Our civil courts, they say, have thrown more power into the hands of the money-lending classes than they had before the lapse; and from the easy, systematic, and prompt method of disposing of civil cases, the Soucars go to law for the most trivial matters, and have it in their power to ruin, by bringing their actions at a moment when they know that their debtors are not ready to meet their demands: decision is given; if in favour of the creditor, he sues out immediate execution, when the ryot's house, grain, and everything else is sold, leaving him his implements of husbandry, and cattle for the plough if he has any; whereas under the late Government the creditor was left in the generality of cases to compound with his debtor, and to get as much as he could out of him by constant dunning, &c.

But on the other hand, it is easy to trace that the agricultural class has for a long time back been in a state of retrogression, and, without doubt, they were received in this state from the late Government; and further, it is not to be supposed that this has been going on at more rapid strides since the lapse of the State. No new system has been introduced in the revenue department which has not always been exceedingly more liberal than the one it superseded: means for the transport of goods have been extended;† travelling has been rendered safer by our improved system of police; wells and tanks are made every year, and every encouragement is given to extend and improve agriculture; vexatious taxes have been abolished, and many other boons too great in number to detail have been conferred on the people; and surely all this should have had a good tendency, and is as much as

* Periodical surveys. See under the head of "Tenure and Occupation," at page 13, for an account of these oppressive surveys.

† The reduction in the passage-boat fares is here alluded to. Colaba is not well off for roads, although they might be made with little expense.

the most enlightened Government could be expected to have done for the country in so short a space of time.

The increasing poverty of the ryots is without doubt chargeable upon themselves: they have been from time immemorial an improvident race, running upon every little occasion to the money-lender for large sums, careless of what the consequences may be, or what misery is likely to be entailed on the succeeding generation; and all, perhaps, merely to gratify some foolish vanity, on the occasion of a marriage or a feast.*

The crime of drunkenness it is evident is on the increase, and the great number of liquor shops confirm this. How often are people to be seen returning from bazars in a state of intoxication? The demon drink is now making more victims in this land than all the plagues put together: it follows, then, as a matter of course, that the Koonbee's moral character is becoming debased, and his strength is being sapped imperceptibly. The question is, how are all these failings to be remedied? This is difficult of solution, and has, no doubt, often puzzled the heads of many wise legislators; because it must be remembered that we have to deal with a people averse to change for their improvement; —their great ignorance, prejudices, and superstitions are great bars to this; innovations they are enemies to; and therefore, if any reform is to be effected, it must be commenced in a cautious manner. The grand pivot upon which all reformations should turn should be the confidence of the people in those who undertake the task of regenerating them. But this is not to be procured, unless the people are in the first instance made to abandon their superstitions and prejudices by the diffusive light of education: the masses must be rescued from their dark ignorance before any lasting benefit can be expected. But then an important question suggests itself: How are all the people to be educated?—and from it another emanates equally as important: Who is to undertake the work;—should the masses be left entirely to themselves in this respect, or should they look to Government for the boon? The only mode that appears at all feasible is that both parties should meet half way: the Government should commence the work, and the people be left to finish it.

The increasing evil of drunkenness must also be checked,—liquor must be kept out of the way of the people before anything can be done in the way of education;† and this does not appear to be a very difficult matter—the legislature might effect it with little trouble, and without risk.‡

* According to the Hindoo law, sons are held liable for the debts of their fathers, although they may have been incurred long previous to the birth of the former. They are also supposed to defray the debts of their ancestors, even should they not have inherited anything from them.

† On many occasions, when the bane of drinking has been pointed out to a Koonbee, the invariable answer has been "Keep liquor out of our way, and we will not seek for it: of course, when it is to be had in every large village at a cheap rate, we cannot resist the temptation."

‡ It is gratifying to know that Government has already taken up this subject.

In point of number the *Kolees* or fishermen come next under observation. Their locality is confined solely to the sea coast between Rewdunda and Rewus, and their houses are chiefly situated on the outskirts of all these plantation villages. Their principal occupation is catching and drying fish for home consumption and exportation: a great deal is also taken in fresh to Bombay direct from the stakes of Wursolee, Thul, Mandwa, and Rewus. Hooks and lines are hardly ever used. In fact, the system of stake-net fishing is the chief one that may be said to obtain along this coast, and a short account of it may be found interesting. Nearly every one of the banks out at sea within twelve miles of the land is covered with these stakes, which are sometimes made of the trunk of the cocoanut or palmyra palm, but generally of some sort of jungle wood: they average between 40 and 100 feet in length, and are towed out to sea by two or three boats. The lower end of the stake has a hole in it, through which a rope is drawn, and the ends are fastened to boats, which anchor off at a distance: the upper end of the stake is then drawn up out of the water in a perpendicular position by other boats, when the stake commences to descend by its weight, and as soon as it reaches the mud, the rope at the bottom of the stake is drawn out, and two boats are made to hang on by a string which is attached to the top of the stake, and by means of working it from side to side it is sent down some 12 feet into the mud. A number of stakes are thus put down 25 feet from each other, and long nets made of hempen twine are tied to them. The fish are driven into the nets by the force of the tide, and are taken out by the Kolees, who always remain on the look out. A stake costs between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50, and a large net about Rs. 100.

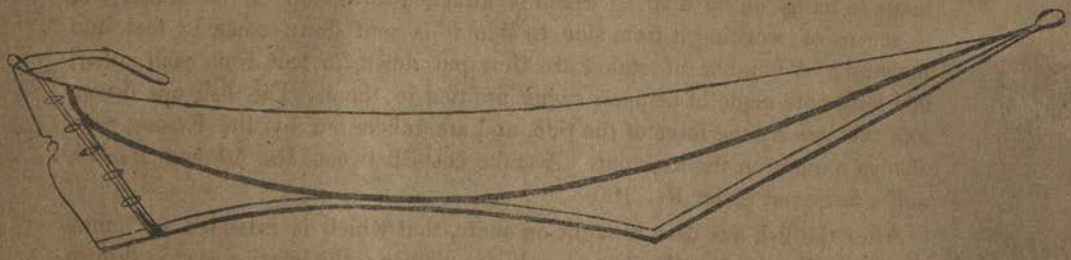
After the fish has been brought on shore, that which is intended for immediate sale is taken to the bazar by Kolee women; the inferior sort is thrown out on the sand to dry, and afterwards sold as manure. The bumaloes and a few other descriptions of fish are salted and dried; and if sharks are captured, their maws are cut off, dried and sold to Khojas, who export them to Bombay, from whence they find their way to China.

The fishing-boats are considered to be amongst the swiftest sailing vessels known: they are very sharp in the bows, with hollow keel, well rounded in the stern, and the mast slopes a little forward. These vessels are chiefly made of teak, and cost from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. They last about 40 years.* The annexed are diagrams and cross sections of a Colaba fishing-boat or muchwa, which may tend to assist the descriptions above given.

The Kolees and their wives are also often employed in carrying grain to the different large coast villages from the interior.

They are a hardy race, of short stature, and inclined to corpulency: their arms are more muscular than their legs, owing to the nature of their occupation.

* The Sir Patel of the Kolees states that he had a fishing-boat given him by his father, which was in constant use for about 100 years: so much for the durability of teak in water.



The Kolees of this district are of Mahratta origin, but do not rank so high in caste as the Mahrattas, who do not eat or intermarry with them. They dress like the Mahrattas, but most of the men wear a small skull-cap instead of the turban. The women do not wear cholees or jackets, like other Hindoos of their sex.

Their condition is said to have been much bettered since the lapse of the State; and no wonder, for under the late Government they laboured under a great number of taxes, which have since been completely abolished. The only thing they complain of now is that salt being dearer, owing to the heavy duty imposed upon it, they are often unable to salt all the fish they capture, and consequently lose a good deal by this; but no reliance can be placed upon their statements. They are the greatest drunkards amongst the Hindoos, and their intemperate indulgence in liquor may often be the cause of their inability to procure salt. Indeed mostly all the Kolees are inveterate drunkards, and something ought to be done to curb their passion for liquor. I believe there are only a few (perhaps half a dozen) who abstain from it.

The Sir Patel, or chief of all the Kolees along the coast between Callian, Bhewndy, and Hurnee, named Wagh Patel, resides in Alibagh, and to him all cases are referred by the Kolees regarding fishing-stakes, which are considered as real property, and caste disputes, &c. He possesses great influence among his people, but it is becoming less every day. His grandfather Laee Patel was a great man in Colaba: he had charge of Angria's little fleet, and his ancestor Kanojee Patel having been installed in his office of Sir Patel by no less a document than a sunnud from the King of Delhi, the family possessed unlimited power amongst the Kolees, and even could execute people of their caste for infringement of the laws.

The *Bhundarees*, or toddy extractors, are also only to be found in the plantation villages along the sea coast. They are of the Shoodra caste, and are, no doubt, of Mahratta origin: they are of about the middle stature of Natives in general, and are rather fairer than the cultivators and the generality of Mahrattas, and are also better looking; and some of them have very intelligent countenances. They are remarkably well made, and muscular, owing to their constant occupation of climbing cocoanut trees, which they are very expert in doing. No string is used, as is the custom in some parts of Bombay and the Northern Konkun, but they ascend by means of notches cut in the trunk of the tree about 2½ feet apart. The calabash into which the toddy is emptied, as described in page 7, is hung on a hook, which is tied to the waist. The Bhundarees are also distillers of the toddy they extract, though from their primitive mode of converting the juice into liquor they do not make so much as would be surmised from their large number; and, indeed, if the population of Colaba were only dependent upon the Bhundarees for its alcoholic beverage, we should not meet with so much drunkenness as now unhappily exists. The

Parsee contractor who has the annual farm of the great liquor contract has nothing to do with the plantation villages, as he would thereby destroy the occupation and privilege of the Bhundarees, by underselling them with the mowra* liquor, which is manufactured in gallons in Rewus and Pejharee. The Bhundaree's still is a very primitive affair, and consists of two earthen pots, connected together by a hollow piece of wood. The larger of the pots is the boiler, and contains the toddy, the steam from which passes through the tube into the other pot or condenser, which is partly buried under ground, and is every now and then sprinkled with water.

It is strange that the Bhundarees seldom partake of the liquor they make: drinking of toddy before it is fermented is also not allowed by the caste rules.

There is a tradition extant of their having been brought from Goa to this part of the coast by the Portuguese, but how far this is true I have not been able to ascertain. They were, however, of great assistance to the Portuguese, in repelling the constant attacks of the Mahomedans, and afterwards of the Mahrattas, on the fort of Rewdunda or Cheol; and the Portuguese in return appear to have endeavoured as much as laid in their power to conciliate the good will of the Bhundarees, as we find from a very interesting document in the possession of the Muccadum of the Bhundarees at Rewdunda, a translation of which I have been enabled to give through the kindness of Mr. N. Fernandez, Translator to Government, as also of a certificate to Bhewjee Naique, a Muccadum of the Bhundarees, testifying to his fidelity, zeal, and valour in the service of the King of Portugal:—

"Dom Rodrigo da Costa, of the Council of State of Her Majesty, Viceroy and Captain General of India, &c. maketh it known to all who this document may see, that being informed that the Bhundarees of the fields of the fort of Cheol and its dependencies are very much oppressed and ill-treated by the owners of the lands and cocoanut oarts within the above places, inasmuch as they are forcibly made to farm their estates and lands which they own within that jurisdiction against their will: with the view to avoid this, I do hereby command, that no person of any quality or condition whatsoever shall ever compel or force violently the said Bhundarees of the fort of Cheol and its dependencies to farm out their said estates and cocoanut oarts against their will. By acting contrary to this order, the whole of the profits thus made shall go to the Government. The requisite order for the due execution of this order being given by the executive Captain of this fort of Cheol, and the Officers of the Senate of the Chamber at this place, on due application being made to them by the suffering parties through the Factor of Her Majesty; this step being considered to the interests of the service of the said sovereign, and peace of the said Bhundarees. This is hereby notified to the

* The mowra is the flower of a tree which grows in the Northern Konkun and Guzerat.

abovementioned Captain of the fort of Cheol, and to the Senate of the Chamber, Factor, and other officiating ministers and persons concerned, who will duly give effect, and see that due effect is given to this order, as above explained, without any alteration; paying no new fees or those of the chancery; this being upon the service of Her Majesty.

"Registered in the Factory of the fort of Cheol, and the Senate of the Chamber thereof.

"Written by Gregorio Manara Sara, at Goa, on the 13th of July 1711."

The Bhundarees speak well of the Portuguese Government, which they say was always ready to give them redress for injuries done to their estates by the Mahomedans, who were stationed in the neighbourhood at Cheol; and the other Hindoos living in the town of Rewdunda were also protected from insult, and allowed to perform all their religious ceremonies till a little before the termination of their power in India, when they commenced a religious persecution against their subjects.

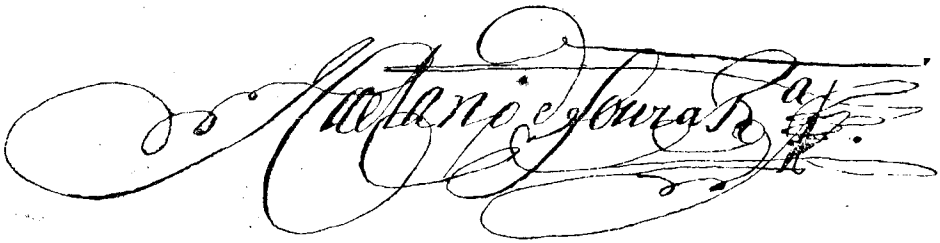
The following is a translation of the other certificate above alluded to:—

"Caetano de Souza Pereira, Nobleman of the Household of His Most Faithful Majesty, whom God preserve! Captain and Governor of this Fort of Cheol, appointed by the said Authority, &c.

"I do hereby certify, that on my coming to govern this fort of Cheol, I found Bivanjee Naique, Chief of the Bhundarees, holding that office; and in the course of my triennium, (space of three years,) I observed in him great fidelity, zeal, and valour in the service of the said Sovereign, being constantly, both by day and night, on due watch upon the fields, with his Bhundarees, and never failing in the duties entrusted to him by his appointment; proving himself in all respects to be a loyal subject of the said Most Faithful Majesty, whom God preserve! whereby he has rendered himself entitled to the mark of honour and favour which the said Sovereign is in the habit of showing to such persons as so serve him. In truth whereof, I have caused this to be

* Fac-simile.

given under my hand and seal, upon my oath, &c. &c. as to the veracity of all that I have asserted above. Given in this fort of Cheol, the 21st of January 1737."



Although the sentiments expressed in this certificate were highly favourable to the Chief of the Bhundarees, it does not appear that he was rewarded in any substantial manner for his loyalty to the King of Portugal.

The several sub-divisions of the *Brahmin*, *Shenwi*, and *Purbhoo* castes are so well known, and have been so often described, that it only remains for me to say something regarding their employment and condition. The greater part of the Brahmins and Shenwis are employed in agriculture, and many of the former are the principal landholders in the district: the very poorest are to be seen performing the lowest drudgeries of the fields; but most of them occupy themselves in superintending labourers, whom they engage to cultivate their ground. There are a good number of Bhuts, who are supported in idleness by the superstition and ignorance of the Hindoos, but they, comparatively speaking, get very little in the way of alms; in fact, the Brahmins often complain of the want of charity now-a-days on the part of the Hindoos. There are a few money-lenders, Sowcars, Vukeels, and Karkoons of this caste, but the two latter occupations are mostly monopolized by the Purbhoos, who are just as intelligent and subtle as the Brahmins, whom they try to imitate in every respect, both in regard to food and dress. With respect to the caste ceremonies, they are more formal, and strive to act up with greater strictness to the laws laid down in the Shasters than the Brahmins themselves: they even go so far as to repeat the "Gaitree," and perform other rites, such as the "Hom," &c. which belong to the Brahmins alone. These encroachments on the priestly power have produced feelings of bitter animosity between the two castes.

The Purbhoos in this district are of the Kayust class, and profess abhorrence to meat; though it is maintained by their opponents that they are not only flesh-eaters, but are also addicted to drinking.

The condition of the Purbhoos has improved since the lapse, whilst that of the Brahmins and Shenwis may be said to have fallen off, which they attribute to there being no dukshuna distributed among them, as was formerly

* Fac-simile.

the case; and that the Hindoos do not respect or obey them as before, and consequently, that alms and feasts are not so common now. It is, however, certain, that owing to this, the Brahmins have become more industrious, and, in time, they may by honest labour regain what they have lost since the introduction of the British rule.

The *Sonars* or goldsmiths rank next to the Purbhoos in respect to caste: they, however, assert that they are superior to them, and some even go so far as to arrogate to themselves a position equal to the Brahmins.* It is, however, notorious that they are a crafty and an unscrupulous race, but persevering and patient. The Sonar is as indispensable in a village as the Bhut, and consequently no large village is to be seen without its goldsmith, who generally has about the best house in it. The Sonars are solely employed in this district in making the common golden and silver ornaments used by the Natives, who are obliged to exercise great vigilance to prevent fraud.

The *Wanees* are composed of two castes, the Goozur and Marwaree, and their number may be said to be equal; but in the town of Alibagh the former exceed. The Goozurs keep together; but the Marwarees may be found in ones and twos in all the large villages. They are shopkeepers, money-lenders, and merchants, and *it is said* that they have become more numerous since the lapse of the State: but this can be easily accounted for, as the Dewan, Venaik Purushram, who was sole merchant and money-lender, had an interest in keeping them out of the territory, in order to enable him to fill his own coffers the more easily; and if the people were kept out of the hands of the Wanees, it was not done from any philanthropic motive to protect them, but merely to meet his own sordid views. The Marwarees are the most unprincipled money-lenders in India, and are the bane of the cultivating classes. They charge the most exorbitant interest, and increase it still more to an incredulous extent by contriving to have money debts defrayed in kind, which gives them an opportunity of exercising the most wonderful ingenuity in defrauding the cultivators of the hard-earned produce of their land; and the only compensation they make is by being ready with their money when Government rent becomes due. But, as before stated, the ryots must be taught to keep out of the hands of money-lenders by giving up drink, and being more economical in their marriages and feasts.

The *Mhars* come under the head of low castes, and are chiefly employed as wood and grass-cutters, and measurers of land under the supervision of Karkoons: they remove all descriptions of carcasses from the towns and villages, and eat those of bullocks and buffaloes. They are held in abhorrence by the Hindoos, and, consequently, their houses are always situated on the outskirts of a village, or at a distance from it.

* It is said that the Sonars in Bombay, under their distinguished leader Juggonath Sunkersett, have upset the old order of things, by declaring that they are of a superior caste to the Brahmins, and consequently pronounce it defilement to eat with a Brahmin. They have also Bhuts of their own caste, to officiate at ceremonies.

It is a strange fact, that this useful class of people were kept as much as possible out of the district by the Native Government, and those that were in it were treated with great rigour. The Mhars are much given to drink, and it is to be feared that while under the influence of liquor they are very often mixed up in petty gang robberies. This may have operated in preventing them establishing themselves in large numbers in these territories during the Native rule.

The *Chambars* are also among the low castes: they are employed as shoemakers and curriers, but very little leather is prepared in the district; it is got chiefly from Bombay and Poona, and converted here into Native shoes and sandals. The Chambars are a quiet, industrious class, but very slow in their work, which is of the coarsest kind.

After a brief account of the *Kathkurees* and *Khutrees*, of whom I apprehend very little is known, we will have finished with the Hindoos, and can then proceed on to an account of the Mahomedans and Israelites.

The Kathkurees or Katodies, one of the aboriginal tribes of India, are a wild race, who occupy the fastnesses of the mountains all along the Konkun and the Sahyadri range. They derive their name from the kath, or terra japonica, which they extract from the khair tree; and during their operations they will allow no one to enter their encampments, for fear, as they say, of disturbing the juice while undergoing inspissation; but the Hindoos attribute this caution to another motive, viz. that of preventing the mode of the preparation becoming known. The kath is bought up from the Kathkurees by petty traders at a trifling cost, and sometimes petty articles of clothing are even given in exchange.

There are 370 Kathkurees in this district: they are considered to be a migratory race, but those in Colaba do not appear to go any distance from the district, but they merely move about from village to village, just as circumstances suit them, for the purposes of cutting firewood for sale, and making charcoal, or cultivating wurkus* land, or following their occupation of extracting the kath. The chief locality of the Kathkurees in this district is on the eastern slopes of the hills, between Poeenar and Oomtai and Chowra. The villages of Beedwagla and Koordoos, near the banks of the Nagotna creek, appear to be the favourite haunts of these denizens of the forest, owing, no doubt, to their propinquity to the hilly jungle.

The Kathkurees are a small race, of very dark complexion, with smooth skin, and of spare though muscular make, with very low foreheads; and the women have very curly hair. The men wear shendies like the Hindoos, but do not use turbans, nor do the women wear cholees.

* This is land on the slopes of the hills, which can only be cultivated for a few years, and must then be allowed to lie fallow for two or three seasons before it can be taken up again, so as to allow a re-collection of the detritus. Hemp, nachnee, and wuree are grown on this description of land.

They are spoken of by the higher class of Hindoos as being of very ancient origin, and this the Kathkurees themselves believe: they have a tradition that they are descendants of the monkeys and bears which Adee Narayun, in his tenth avatar or incarnation of Rama, took with him for the destruction of the demon Rawun, the sovereign of Lunka or Ceylon; and on coming off victorious he blessed the monkeys and bears, and told them that they would become human beings in the kuliyoog, or the fourth or sinful age of the universe. It is a strange fact that the Kathkurees will under no circumstances repeat the name of Rama except on their death-bed, when they keep muttering it as long as they can.

It is difficult to learn anything from them regarding their manners and customs, which are very curious, and unlike those of the Hindoos in many important respects. As far as I have been able to ascertain, it would appear that there are two principal divisions, viz. the Dhor Kathkuree* and the Mahratta Kathkuree†; those of Colaba belong to the latter. They are again sub-divided under separate clans, called Helam, Powar, and Gosavee‡: those of this district are principally of the Powar. They acknowledge the existence of God (Eeshwur), and believe that people are affected by malignant spirits; they practise incantations, and invoke curses, in which the Hindoos consider them great adepts, and are consequently exceedingly careful against the possibility of offending a Kathkuree, who, they also believe, has the power of transforming himself into a tiger; and the Kathkurees of course have an interest in favouring this absurd belief. They have, like the Mahrattas, their particular household gods, such as Bhowanee, and Vetal, &c.

The women, unlike the Hindoos, are more on a level with the men. Brahmins are never called in to officiate at their ceremonies. Marriage takes place at the adult age, and is got over in a very summary manner; and in most cases, before the ceremony takes place, the parties live for some time together as man and wife. The girl is generally allowed to choose a husband, and the choice nearly in every case falls on the person with whom she has had some previous intercourse: she breaks the subject to her parents, who assemble the caste on some lucky day, and, before all, the parties acknowledge each other; a few words are then muttered by one of the older Kathkurees, and some twigs are stuck on the head of the bride, and then on that of the bridegroom. All then sit down to a repast of Kathkuree delicacies, such as nachnee or rice, field rats, monkeys, and squirrels, finished off by copious draughts of

* The term Dhor Kathkuree is applied to them as being cow-eaters.

† This division, under the head of Mahratta Kathkuree, is no doubt of very late origin; and as they do not show any abhorrence to cow-flesh eating when questioned upon the subject, it is not unlikely that the Hindoo Government may have interdicted it. I questioned some Kathkurees upon the subject, and their only answer was, that if they were to eat the flesh of the cow, the Hindoos would not even so much as allow them to enter a village.

‡ Two others, the Jadava and the Sindhi, are mentioned at page 291 of the Rev. Dr. Wilson's "Evangelization of India."

liquor; and the guests keep drinking and dancing until they become fairly intoxicated, which closes the scene. Children are named on the fifth day after birth: the names are the common Mahratta ones. The dead are burnt, if wood is at hand; if not, the bodies are buried, with a small pot of rice, and the bones are afterwards taken up at some convenient time, and reduced to ashes. Persons dying from cholera are always buried first, and the bones taken up after the expiration of some months and burnt.

The language now used, though it is nothing more than corrupt Mahratta, yet contains a number of other words, which evidently appear to be the remains of some language which has become extinct. The following are a few words which I noted down while engaged in conversation with a Kathkuree man and woman, and I had their accuracy tested afterwards by another Kathkuree, who was not a little astonished when I repeated them, and asked him to tell me their meaning in Mahratta, which he did, and I found them all correct:—

आख*	(Akh) call.	मोरगे	(Moregai) hawk.
आनज*	(Anuj) boiled rice.	ली	(Lee) take.
आहीडा	(Aheeda) a hedge-hog.	वोप	(Wope) give.
आळाव	(Alav) a kite.	सकई	(Sukaee) a large earthen vessel, corresponding with the Mahratta ranjun.
कीरलू	(Keerloo) a crab.		
कुकडे*	(Kookdai) fowl, cock or hen.		
गोहर*	(Gohur) an iguana.	सालू	(Saloo) turban.
चुंबोती	(Choombotee) an arrow.	सुना	(Soona) dog.
ताको	(Tahkee) sleep.	सोरा	(Sora) boy.
नागुळ्या	(Nagoolia) a mungoose (Viverra, Ichneumon).	सोरी	(Soree) girl.
		हाडा	(Hadia) crow.
बगाड*	(Bugad) a kind of crane (Ardea Terra and Pulla).	होडस	(Hodus) man.
		होडोस	(Hodees) woman.
बंडा*	(Bundia) a small earthen vessel.		

The Kathkurees' miserable-looking hovels, which are mostly built up of reeds, and the covering made of a little rice straw carelessly thrown on the top, are always situated on the outskirts of some small village, as this savage race is held in abhorrence by the Hindoos. They eat every description of flesh, the cow† and brown-faced monkey excepted: the latter they say has a human soul. Their general food consists of nachnee and field rats, or squirrels, porcupines, iguanas, monkeys, civet cats, deer, swine, and doves, partridges, &c. Their little children are great plunderers of the nests of the feathered tribe, which they are very sharp in finding out. Though the Kathkurees are so indiscriminate in their food, yet they would scorn to take fragments of victuals, even if offered by a Brahmin.

The Kathkurees do not understand the use of fire-arms, but they use the bow and arrow with some dexterity: they snare and kill a good deal of game,

* The words marked thus * have some affinity to the Mahratta, and several other words to the Guzcrattee.

† There are no Dhor Kathkurees in Colaba, as before stated.

which is too often sold for liquor; but the men do not go into the village to dispose of it, or to purchase articles of food,—these are considered to be the wife's duties.

The Kathkurees enjoy excellent health, and are very hardy. This is attributed by the Hindoos to their great knowledge of medicinal plants and herbs, and not to their constant climbing of hills, which they do like wild goats, and to their long foot-chases in pursuit of game. The women are also as hardy as the men, and it is not an uncommon thing with them, when taken suddenly ill, even while working in rice fields in the rainy weather, to go behind an embankment and give birth to a child, and, after washing it there and then in cold water, to put the new-born babe under the veerla,* and commence working again as if nothing had happened.†

But in spite of all their hardiness, the Kathkurees are cowards, and a great feature in their character is want of resolution; and this is sufficiently attested by the fact of their seldom committing daring gang robberies, and even when they do, the whole band is never composed solely of Kathkurees—it is found necessary for the leader to be of another caste, as well as a number of the gang. The Kathkurees are being constantly taken up for agrarian robberies, and plundering lone travellers: the women are also just as bad as the men in this respect. There are out of their small number, amounting in all only to 372, including men and women, 13 convicts now in the Colaba jail for various offences, as detailed below, some of them of a very heinous description :—

Males.	Females.	Total.	Crime.	Sentence.
1	..	1	Attempt to murder his wife in a fit of intoxication, and escape from prison.	Imprisonment with hard labour for five years and six months.
2	..	2	Robbery with force	Imprisonment with hard labour for five years each.
4	..	4	Ditto ditto	One year's imprisonment each, with hard labour.
1	..	1	Escape from custody... ...	Six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.
..	4	4	Gang robbery	One year's imprisonment each.
..	1	1	Attempt to commit robbery.	Six months' imprisonment.
Total..8	5	13‡		

* The veerla is a covering made of bamboos and leaves, and is worn by Natives to protect them from rain: it hangs on the head, which it covers, as well as the upper half of the body, and is impervious to rain.

† The Hindoos look upon this as something extraordinary, as their own females, under such circumstances, are so delicately treated, that they are even afraid of exposing them to the slightest current of air. The Kathkurees are therefore looked upon as belonging to the brute race.

‡ What a contrast this affords to the Beni-Israelites, who are three times as numerous, and there is not one in jail.

They are often compelled by the yearnings of hunger to resort to unfair means to procure their food, but this is solely brought about by their dreadful passion for liquor, which is so great, that it has often been known that they have pawned the only rags upon their bodies to get even a little of this soul-debasing liquid: the more heinous crimes out of those shown above were committed while the parties were under the influence of liquor.

Something might be done to induce them to abandon this evil propensity, and they might be made a most useful set of people, instead of being the dread of the cultivating classes, and objects of general abhorrence; for, despite their bad qualities, they are tractable, and not insensible to any little kindness shown them.

I do not remember ever having seen an account of the Khutrees or silk-weavers; and the only place where I have met with the name was in Briggs' translation of Ferishta, where mention is made of them during the reign of Mahomed Shah Bahmuny I. as having been entrusted with "the business of the mint and of the bank," when the king coined money of a square form, and the Hindoos refused to circulate it, and commenced to melt it down. The Khutrees, moreover, in this passage, are called "the descendants of inhabitants of Delhi, who had formerly emigrated into the Deccan."

The Khutrees themselves state that they are descendants of the ancient Kshaitrees, who were a race of kings: they say they fled from the city of Cheol to the town of Rewdunda many years ago, when a plague broke out in that city and caused it to be deserted. Faria y Souza, in his work upon India, mentions that Cheol was a famous city for silk-weavers, and there can be but little doubt that the Khutrees were encouraged by the Portuguese to settle down in Rewdunda.

The Khutrees are of the Hindoo caste, and rank, perhaps, with the Panch-kulsees, but, unlike them, they do not wear the 'janwé or sacred string: they are as fair as the Brahmins, and much addicted to polygamy, for which they urge an excuse, viz. that they require a number of females in each house to assist in spinning.

There are only five looms in use now in Rewdunda, and the whole amount of the annual sale of silk is estimated to be under Rs. 1,500. The raw silk and colouring matter are brought from Bombay. The following are the several tools used in the manufacture, and the estimated prices of the same:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Gada, or hand-wheel for unravelling the raw silk.....	1	8	0
2. Peetdee, a little piece of wood with a handle, upon which the raw silk is rolled in small quantities off No. 1.....	0	6	0
3. Rhol, spinning machine	10	0	0
4. Ada, frame set with pegs, upon which the silk is drawn off from No. 3.....	5	0	0
5. Mag, loom	10	0	0
Two large brass vessels for colouring the silk.....	10	0	0
Grinding stones for colours.....	2	0	0
Total....	38	14	0

After the silk thread has been drawn off No. 4, it is boiled in water containing the impure carbonate of soda, and then washed out in fresh water, and afterwards soaked in alum, and pressed; it is taken out next day, and put in the colouring matter, and afterwards sold as silk thread, or worked up into peetamburs, edgings for dhoturs, or strings for the waist.

The quantity of colouring matter required for one ounce of silk is as follows :—

Red.

5 drachms keermeej (cochineal).
2 ditto piesta (a bean of a pea-green colour).
¼ drachm pudwas (a bean of a red colour).

Yellow.

3 drachms kupeela (a powder of a yellow colour).
3 ditto papudkhar (carbonate of soda).

Besides the above, the Khutrees cannot give silk any other colour; and when required it is brought ready prepared from Bombay.

A few *Mussulmans* are to be found nearly in every large village in the district; but in Shreegaon and Phopheree, in the salt batty lands, they settled down as cultivators from a long time back, and are a quiet set of people. Those in the towns of Alibagh and Rewdunda are chiefly in the employ of Government and private individuals as peons, &c. The women in Rewdunda employ themselves in making little skull-caps used by Mahomedans, which are covered over by a little fancy work.

The generality of the Mahomedans are as dark as the Hindoo cultivators, and there are only a few women in the towns of Alibagh and Rewdunda who are rather fairer than the rest; but they do not belong to the original inhabitants of the place, being the wives and daughters of those who came here to seek employment as sepoys under the late State. The Mussulmans are a very dirty, indolent race, and their huts have always a slovenly appearance.

There is only one Kazee in the district, and he resides at Alibagh: there are, besides, Moolnas in the large villages, who perform certain ceremonies, and act under the orders of the Kazee; but within the last few years, from a spirit of faction,—a great characteristic of the Mahomedans,—they have separated into two parties, one clamouring to have the Kazee removed, and the other determined to uphold him.

To give an idea of the *Beni-Israelites* and their condition, I cannot do better than to quote the following from Dr. Wilson's "Lands of the Bible" regarding this interesting people, and I have only to add that they are one of the best-behaved set of men in the district, and during the course of the last six years, with the exception of petty cases of drunkenness and assault, there has not been a single Israelite brought up in a criminal case: since the lapse, only three have been convicted of criminal offences before the Agent's Court at Alibagh, and these occurred before 1845 :—

"The Beni-Israel possess no historical documents peculiar to themselves; they have no charters granted by Native princes, which are often a source of curious information; and their traditions are extremely vague and unsatisfactory. Their ancestors, they say, came to the coast of India from a country to the northward, about sixteen hundred years ago. They were in number seven men and seven women, who were saved from a watery grave, on the occasion of a shipwreck, which took place near Chaul, about thirty miles to the south-east of Bombay. The place where they found a refuge is named Navagaum.* They and their descendants met with considerable favour from the Native princes, though they conceived themselves to be sometimes forced to conceal their principles. As they increased, they spread themselves among the villages of the Konkun, particularly those near the coast, lying between the Bankot river and the road which traverses the country between Panwell and Bhorghat. In this locality, and also in Bombay, in which they began to settle after it came into the possession of the English, their descendants are still to be found. The population on this island amounts to about 1,932 souls; in the English territories in the Konkun to about 800; in the districts belonging to Angria to 870; in certain villages below the Ghat of the Pant Sachiva to 209; in the districts of the Hubshi to 444; and in the Bombay Army, including women and children, to about 1,000. These numbers, which amount together to 5,255, I take principally from a census made under my own direction. They fall short of the general Native estimate by nearly 3,000, and possibly some houses may have been overlooked by the persons sent forth to collect information. The Beni-Israel in their physiognomy resemble the Arabian Jews, though they view the name Yehud, when applied to them, as one of reproach. They are fairer than the other Natives of India of the same rank of life with themselves, but they are not much to be distinguished from them with regard to dress. They have no shendi, like the Hindoos, on the crown of their heads, but they preserve a tuft of hair above each of their ears. Their turbans, angrakhas, and shoes, are like those of the Hindoos, and their trowsers like those of the Mussulmans. Their ornaments are the same as those worn by the middle class of Natives in the Mahratta country. Their houses do not differ from those of other Natives of the same rank. They do not eat with persons belonging to other communities, but do not object to drink from vessels belonging to Christians, Mussulmans, or Hindoos. They ask a blessing from God both before and after their meals, in the Hebrew language.

"Each of the Beni-Israel, generally speaking, has two names—one derived from a character mentioned in Scripture, and another which has originated in deference to Hindoo usage. The Hebrew names current among the men are the following:—Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Reuben, (which is said most to abound,) Joseph, Naphtali, Zebulun, Benjamin, Samson, Moshe, Aaron, Eliezer, Phinehas, David, Solomon, Elijah, Hezkiel, Daniel, Sadik, Haim, Shalom, and Nashim. The name Judah, it is to be remarked, is not to be found among them. The Hindoo names by which they are most commonly known among the Natives are Saku, Jitu, Rama, Bapu, Sawandoba, Tana, Dhonda, Abau, Bandu, Nathu, Dada, Dhamba, Bala, Baba, Yitu or Yethu, Phakira, Yeshu, Satku, Apa, Bhau, Bapshah, Gauria, Pita, Bawa, Anandia, Kama, Jangu, Aba. Among these there are only a few which correspond with those of the heathen gods. Sarah, Rebecca, Rachel, Leah, Sapphira, Milcah, Zilcah, Miriam, and Hannah, are the Hebrew names given to the women. Esther, the favourite Jewish name, does not occur among them. The names derived from Hindoos which are found among them are Balku, Abai, Ama, Yeshi, Zaitu, Tanu, Hasu, Ladi, Baina, Aka, Ranu, Bayewa, Baia, Nanu, Raju, Thaku, Kalabai, Maka, Saku, Gowaree, Dudi, Sai, Sama, and Bhiku, Pithu, Wohu, Dhakalu. The Hebrew names are first conferred on the occasion of circumcision, and those of a Hindoo origin about a month after birth. The surnames of the Beni-Israel are generally derived from the villages in which they originally settled. The vernacular language of the Beni-Israel is the Mahratta. A few of them, however, are able to converse in Guzerattee and Hindustanee. The Beni-Israel

* This place is about four miles and a half to the north of Alibagh.—W. M. H.

resident in the Konkun principally occupy themselves in agriculture, or in manufacturing oil. Those who live in Bombay, with the exception of a few shopkeepers, are artizans, particularly masons and carpenters. A few are blacksmiths, goldsmiths, and tailors. Some of them, generally bearing an excellent character as soldiers, are to be found in most of the regiments of Native infantry in the Bombay Presidency; and few of them retire from the service without attaining to rank as Native officers. There are not many of them who possess much property. Their head man in Bombay, however, is believed to possess one or two lakhs of rupees. A considerable number of families are supposed to be worth from Rs. 1,000 to 5,000. Like the Parsis, they do not tolerate professional begging beyond their own community.

"In the Company's territories, the Beni-Israel enjoy all the toleration which they can desire. In the district of country belonging to the petty Hindoo prince Angria, in which many of them are to be found, they take the same rank as Mussulmans. In that belonging to the Hubshi, or Mussulman chief of Jiziri, they are viewed as on a point of equality with the agricultural Mahrattas.

"All questions respecting the caste and religious discipline of the Beni-Israel are determined in a meeting of the adult members of the community in each village, by their Muccadum, or head man, who has a kind of magisterial authority in the community, and the Kadhi, who is the president in religious matters, and the conductor of public worship, and whose duty it is to entertain the complaints which are made to them. The Muccadum and Kadhi have generally the assistance of four Chogale or elders: any of the people present at an investigation, however, may express their sentiments on the subjects under discussion, record their dissent, and, in certain circumstances, procure a new trial.

"The Beni-Israel all profess to adore Jehovah, the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob: many of them, however, till lately, publicly worshipped, and some of them at the present time secretly worship, the gods of the Hindoos, particularly those who are supposed to have a malevolent character; and a few of them practise divination. Though they have remained quite distinct from the people among whom they have been so long scattered, we see the applicability to them of Deuteronomy xxviii. 64: 'Thou shalt serve other gods, which neither thou nor thy fathers have known, even wood and stone.'

"The Beni-Israel have in their synagogues no Sepher-Torah or MS. of the law like the Jews; they admit, however, the divine authority of all the books of the Old Testament. It is only lately that they have become familiar with the majority of the names of the inspired writers, and it was not without hesitation that they consented to acknowledge the latter prophets. From the Arabian Jews, they have received the Hebrew liturgy of the Sephardim, which they use in their religious services. A few copies of the Cochin Ritual, printed in Amsterdam about the end of the seventeenth century, are to be found in their hands. One of their number has a copy of one of the Targums, but I do not know that it is turned to any account. Parchments bearing small passages of Scripture are sometimes worn on different parts of their bodies. It is understood that of late they have almost universally abandoned the use of charms, to which the example of the heathen had made them in some degree partial.

"When a birth takes place in any village in which the Beni-Israel are not very numerous, they almost all visit the house, and are entertained with sweetmeats or fruits. Circumcision is performed by the Kadhi on the day appointed by the law of Moses. The rite is considered as marking descent from Abraham, but no spiritual meaning is attached to it, except by individuals who have had intercourse with Christian Missionaries. The ceremony is attended by a considerable number of people, who are hospitably entertained, and invoke the health of the child over the juice of the grape. The Kadhi generally receives from 8 annas to Rs. 2 for his services. Small presents are sometimes given to the infants. The marriages of the Beni-Israel generally take place as early in life as among the Hindoos. The arrangements

connected with the betrothment are those of the parents. The ceremonies of marriage continue for five instead of seven days, as with the ancient Jews, and they are in some respects of a heathenish character. On the first day, the bridegroom is restrained from going abroad, is bathed, and gets his hands stained red with the leaves of the mendi *(Lawsonia inermis)*, and the front of his turban ornamented with yellow or white paper, cut in the form of the flowers of the champa *(Michelia champaca)*, while he is visited by his relatives, who begin to feast and rejoice. On the second day, his neighbours, without distinction, are invited to participate in the hospitality of his father's house, while he is required to have his hair dressed, and to array himself in his best apparel and ornaments. He is then mounted on a horse, and conveyed with the usual clang and clatter of the Natives to the place of worship, where a part of the marriage prayers of the liturgy is read, and a blessing pronounced by the Kadhi. From the masjid he is conveyed to the house of the bride, where he is received by her father, and seated among the assembled multitude. A dress and ornaments for the bride are presented in his name, and by the hands of his father, to the bride, who immediately turns them to use. A couch covered with clean cloth is then produced, and on it the happy pair are seated together. All the visitors stand before them. The Kadhi takes a cup containing the juice of the grape, which is viewed as a token of the covenant about to be entered into, invokes the blessing of God upon it, and puts it into the hands, first of the bridegroom, and afterwards of the bride, who both drink a little of it, as soon as they have been questioned as to their willingness to enter into the married relation, and faithfully to discharge their respective duties. The marriage covenant, drawn out in the form usually observed by the Jews, is then produced and read, and after being signed by the individual in whose handwriting it is, and three other witnesses, it is placed by the bridegrom in the hands of the bride. She holds one end of it, while he holds the other, and declares it to be a legal deed. He then folds it, and gives it into her possession. She disposes of it by committing it to her father's care. The cup is again tasted, certain passages of the Psalms are read, a ring is placed by the bridegroom on the fore-finger of the right hand of the bride, and the religious part of the ceremonies is closed. The Kadhi blesses the espoused seated together, and they receive offerings, principally in small sums of money, from their acquaintances. Feasting and rejoicing conclude the labours of the day. Next evening, the bridegroom and bride leave the bride's house, the former seated on a horse, and the latter in a palanquin, and proceed, amidst the firing of squibs and rockets, to the masjid, where they receive a fresh benediction from the Kadhi, before going to the house of the bridgeroom, where they dine along with their assembled friends. Amusement and feasting continue during the two subsequent days. The marriage covenant is in general rigidly respected, even though its violation is but slightly punished. The innocent member of a family is allowed a divorce, and the liberty of re-marriage. The offending party, in the lax discipline of the community, is seldom prevented from having similar privileges, when he has the means of purchasing them. Polygamy is practised in a considerable number of families, but there are no instances known of a man having more than three wives. A few individuals keep concubines. Barrenness, as of old, is reckoned a great misfortune, and children are adopted by written covenant on a failure of issue. Females are not so degraded among the Beni-Israel as among the Rabbinical Jews; but they are not allowed to go to the masjids for the purpose of worship. The interments of the Beni-Israel quickly follow the death. They bury, without coffins, in graves of three or four feet in depth, the head of the corpse being placed towards the east. They sometimes make offerings to the deceased of rice, milk, cocoanuts, and sprinkle water mixed with flour, at the time of the interment, and they visit the grave on the third, fifth, and seventh days after it is closed, for the purpose of prayer. They have also an annual ceremony in behalf of the dead, like that of the Hindoo Shraddh. Their formal mourning for the dead lasts seven days.

" The Beni-Israel reckon their day from sunset to sunset. They now denominate their months by the Hebrew names. The weekly Sabbath is, in some degree, observed by about a third of the population. At six in the morning they assemble for worship in the masjid,

where they remain for two or three hours, principally engaged in reciting prayers or parts of the Scripture after the reader, and practising genuflexions. A few of the more devout of their number may be seen in the masjid about midday, or about two or three in the afternoon. The evening service is that, perhaps, which is best attended. It lasts for about two hours, and is frequently concluded by the persons present touching with their lips the cup of blessing.

" The day of the new moon is very little observed by the Beni-Israel, unless it may happen to fall on the Sabbath. In a few houses, and also in some of the masjids, the prayers and lessons appointed for the day are read as they are given in the liturgy of the Sephardim. On the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, or tenth of the month, when the moon is seen to increase, the readers of the synagogue, and a few other individuals, read the blessing of the moon, springing on their toes, with their faces toward that luminary. This custom, like most of the others connected with their worship, is allowed by the Beni-Israel to have been derived from the Arabian Jews. * * * The Beni-Israel practise occasional voluntary fasts, particularly when they are inclined to make vows. They observe no jubilee.

" The brief survey which we have now made of the observances of the Beni-Israel might appear to warrant the conclusion that they are Jews, unconnected with the descendants of the Reubenites and Gadites, and the half-tribe of Manasseh, who were carried captive to Halah, and Habor, and Hara, and Nahar Gozan, (1 Chron. v. 26,) by Pul, King of Assyria, and Tilgath-pilneser, King of Assyria ; and unconnected also with the descendants of the Ten Tribes, who were carried captive to the same and neighbouring places by Shalmanezer, after the fall of Samaria, in the reign of Hosea (2 Kings xvi. 6) ; for they commemorate events with which it is difficult to see how these exiles could be connected, and some of which occurred posterior to the return of the Jews to their own land from Babylon, to which they were removed by Nebuchadnezzar. It is only at first sight, however, that such an inference seems to be authorised. The Beni-Israel most readily admit, that to this adoption of their present practices they have been led by the example and precepts of the Arabian and Cochin Jews, who from time to time have come to visit them, or to reside in their neighbourhood. The very fact that they require to be instructed by foreigners in the most solemn and interesting ordinances of their religion, as well as in other customs universally observed by the Jews throughout the world, is a presumption that they have been established for many ages in this country, and really belong to the long exiled sons of Israel. The Jews of Cochin, who say that they came to India immediately after the destruction of the second temple, or, according to their own historical notices, in the sixty-eighth year of the Christian era, have all along considered themselves distinct, from the Beni-Israel of Bombay, of whose circumstances they have from time immemorial been well aware ; and the black Jews of Cochin, descendants of proselytes from among the Hindoos and the Jewish families which mixed with them, informed the late Dr. Claudius Buchanan, when he was making inquiries about the Ten Tribes, that it was 'commonly believed among them that the great body of the Israelites is to be found in Chaldea'; but 'that some few families had migrated into regions more remote, as to Cochin and Rajapur in India.' The last-mentioned place is the district of country bordering on the Nagotna creek, in which many of the Beni-Israel are even at present settled. The want of a MS. Sepher-Torah, or book of the law, among the Beni-Israel, places them in a situation in which we do not see any congregation of Jews throughout the world. The repudiation, to this day nearly universal among them, of the designation 'Jew,' of which, no doubt, they would have been proud had they merited it, and the distinctive appellation of 'Beni-Israel,' which they take for themselves ; the non-occurrence among them of the favourite Jewish names Judah and Esther, and the predominance of the names principally connected with the early history of God's highly favoured people, appear to me to be circumstances strongly corroborative of the opinion that they are indeed Israelites, a remnant of the posterity of the tribes which were removed from their homes by the Assyrian kings.

" In the view which we have been led to take of the Beni-Israel, they must be considered as possessed of peculiar interest, even among the seed of Abraham, connected with whose destinies the most wonderful providences, noticed either by sacred or profane history, have been developed. Amongst Christians, they must be 'beloved for the fathers' sakes'; and it must be our desire and endeavour that through our mercy they may obtain mercy. Their situation, if properly explained to the Hindoos among whom they dwell, might facilitate the illustration of the historical testimony to the truth of the Scriptures which the general ignorance of events which have occurred beyond the bounds of this country renders it a matter of difficulty for many to understand. They have never, as a body, proved averse to Christian education, and they have always been ready to receive and peruse the Bible.

" About twenty years ago, the American Missionaries took several of the Beni-Israel into their employment as Mahratta teachers, and from about 100 to 140 of their pupils were of the children of that community, and till 1836 instructed in reading, writing, and accounts. About thirty individuals began the study of Hebrew at Alibagh in 1829, but they did not long persevere.

" Mr. Sargon, a converted Cochin Jew, instituted for the Madras Jews' Society six schools for their benefit in 1826, which at one time were attended by 165 scholars. They continued in operation for about four years.

" The Church (of England) Missionary Society has a Hebrew and Mahratta school in Bombay, which a few months ago was attended by about 70 or 80 scholars, from which more than the half, however, have been withdrawn, in consequence of some misunderstanding in the Beni-Israel community.

" The Mission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, under arrangements proposed by myself, commenced the work of Christian education among the Beni-Israel in 1837; and 210 pupils, 159 boys and 51 girls, are now receiving instruction in connection with its schools. Of these, 19 youths have entered on a course of superior study in the English institution in Bombay; the others, with the exception of 14 girls of this place, belong to the villages of Panwell, Alibagh, Rewdunda, and Ambepur.*

" The education of the Beni-Israel, the dissemination among them of the Scriptures, and the addresses of Missionaries, are producing visible effects throughout their community. They have already nearly banished from it the idolatry and divination which were formerly practised, and they have done much to awaken in it a spirit of liberal inquiry. I have heard several individuals declare that they could not show reason for refusing to acknowledge that Jesus is indeed the Messiah."

Languages.—The Mahratta is the dialect of the country—it is even used by the Mahomedans and Beni-Israelites; and although some of the better classes of the former speak Hindustanee, yet the greater bulk of them, and the whole of the Beni-Israelites, use no other language, even in their domestic conversation; but their pronunciation of it is not even so good as that of the lower orders of the Koonbee caste. The Brahmins, Shenwis, and Purbhoos of course speak the pure Mahratta, and in a correct style; yet out of their whole population there are only a few, perhaps eight or ten, who have studied the Mahratta grammar, and these in nine cases out of ten must have been educated either in the Bombay or Poona Government schools: the rest of the population, even the Brahminical portion, are quite ignorant of the existence of such a thing as wyakrun (*i. e.* grammar), and those who have heard of it entertain most extraordinary notions regarding it. I have heard a Native say

* All these places, with the exception of Panwell, are in the Colaba Agency.—*W. M. H.*

that he could not think of taking up a work which would cost him fifteen years' labour to master, as he had been told by some of his friends.

The Sonars, Kasars, Tambuts, and Shimpees, and some of the Malees in the bagayut, are the only classes of the Shoodra caste who speak the Mahratta pretty correctly, and have a fair knowledge of the pronunciation. The Wanees and Goozurs, in conversation amongst themselves, use Guzerattee and Marwaree; but having to deal nearly altogether with Hindoos, they are obliged to have a knowledge of Mahratta, but it is very limited, and the nasal pronunciation is used to such a degree that the language is hardly to be understood. The Kolees or fishermen, who form a large portion of the population, also use Mahratta, but their pronunciation of it is exceedingly barbarous, and the great number of corrupt words used in their conversation makes it difficult for a person to understand them; and when they jabber amongst themselves on subjects regarding their boats and nets, &c. they become completely unintelligible, from the constant use they make of nautical words, which they pronounce after their own style.

PART VIII.

EDUCATION, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Education, and Method of pursuing it.—There are a few Native schools to be found nearly in every large village throughout the district, under the superintendence of some poor Brahmin, who has generally no other means of gaining a livelihood.

Of the boys who are taught in these schools, the greater number are of the Brahmin and Purbhoo castes; a few Sonars, Mussulmans, Mahrattas and Kolees may sometimes be seen attending them in the towns of Rewdunda and Alibagh.

The whole course of education consists in teaching the boys to write and read manuscript, the first rudiments of arithmetic (including a most extended multiplication table), of which by great practice they acquire a thorough knowledge. A few, perhaps, understand the rule of three, but I do not suppose there are more than half a dozen who have gone as far as compound proportion. No printed books are used, except in a few places which may have been visited by Missionaries,* who generally leave behind them religious tracts, which the master seldom objects to the pupils studying.

* Strange to say, that though Alibagh is only a few hours' sail from Bombay, the Missionaries of late years have not visited Colaba so often as might be expected, although there is a better field here for their labours than in any place on the continent opposite Bombay.

I calculate that there are about thirty schools of this description in the Agency, and the number of boys who attend them may be estimated to amount to 320. The sum paid for each boy is between 2 and 4 annas, and one pice and half a seer of rice at full moon (poonao), and the same again at new moon (ummawasa), thus making the whole amount to little more than from 3 to 5 annas.

There are three Beni-Israelitish schools in the Agency, viz. at Rewdunda, Ambepoor, and Alibagh, which were founded about twelve years ago, during the time of the Native Government; but they are not well superintended, and the masters, who are well paid, are not very diligent in their work, with the exception of the man at Rewdunda. These are free schools, and are attended solely by the Beni-Israelitish children; and the system of education is conducted on Christian principles.

A new school has been established by me in Alibagh by subscription, and is just now attended by about 60 children of the Brahmin, Mussulman, and Mahratta castes. English and Mahratta are taught to a few boys, who pay 6 annas each, and the rest, who are instructed in Mahratta, 4 annas. Religious works are used, but not just now made school-books of, though the Natives have no objection to allow their children to read them. As this school has only been established within the last few months, more cannot be said of it than than it promises to work well.

Charitable Institutions.—There are about seven dhurumsallas, or places for travellers to put up in, in this district. Three are situated in the town of Alibagh, two in Rewdunda, one in the village of Poeenar, and one in Nagaon. The one at Poeenar is on the high road between Alibagh and Penn, and is kept up at a small cost at the Government expense: it is generally occupied by travellers of all descriptions, excepting outcastes. The other dhurumsallas are not so much used: one in Alibagh serves as a hospital for the diseased, and one is used as a school.

There are no other descriptions of charitable institutions in the country.

PART IX.

LITIGATION, CRIME, AND POLICE.

State of Litigation.—The annexed table gives an accurate idea of the state of litigation in these districts, and the correctness of the information may be implicitly relied upon, the whole of it having been carefully compiled from the records of the Agent's Adawlut.

Statement of Original Suits and Appeals disposed of in th

Years.	Original Suits.										
	No. of Cases decided during the Year.	No. of Cases disposed of.				No. of Cases decided in favour of		No. and Description of Plaintiffs and Defendants, whether Ryots or others.			
								Number of Plaintiffs.		Number of Defendants.	
		Decided on Merits.	Dismissed in Default.	Adjusted.	Total of Columns 2 to 4.	Plaintiffs.	Defendants.	Ryots or Cultivators.	Other Castes not Ryots, viz. Marwarees, Goozurs, & Brahmins, &c.	Ryots or Cultivators.	Other Castes not Ryots, viz. Marwarees, Goozurs, & Brahmins, &c.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1846	715	613	189	331	1,133	506	107	136	591	528	421
1847	611	606	33	177	816	451	155	26	603	484	374
1848	1,127	808	2	235	1,045	676	132	73	1,231	916	845
1849	1,138	984	13	231	1,228	855	129	54	1,139	799	831
1850	1,603	983	15	268	1,266	867	116	59	1,150	831	800
Total.. ..	5,194	3,994	252	1,242	5,488	3,355	639	348	4,714	3,558	3,271
Average for 5 Years..	1,038$\frac{3}{5}$	798$\frac{2}{5}$	50$\frac{2}{5}$	248$\frac{2}{5}$	1,097$\frac{4}{5}$	671	127$\frac{3}{5}$	69$\frac{3}{5}$	942$\frac{4}{5}$	711$\frac{1}{5}$	654

It is only necessary for me now to offer a few remarks in elucidation of the subject.

The increase in the number of cases disposed of, shown in column 5, over the number filed during the years 1846 and 1847, is owing to the cases remaining undecided of former years not having been included in column 1.

The progressive increase observable in the number of original cases filed during the five years may be attributable to the following causes:—1*st.*—Previous to the year 1846, there was only one Court in Colaba, viz. that of the Political Agent, who, having to attend to other important business in the revenue and political departments, could only devote a little of his time to the disposal of civil cases: the work accordingly fell into arrears, and the people felt less inclined to institute trivial cases when there was no prospect of a speedy decision; but immediately on the opening of the new Court of the Moonsiff these cases commenced to flow in, which would otherwise very likely have been adjusted between the parties themselves. 2*nd.*—The just, prompt, and systematic manner in which justice is now dispensed, on comparing it with the system under the former Government, when corruption and trickery were often resorted to, is no doubt one of the causes of the great increase. Rich and poor now resort in every case to the Civil Courts to obtain justice, which is dispensed to both alike, and which under the Native Government was often a question of doubt, from the notorious fact that money could, and often did procure unjust decisions, thereby making it matter of serious consideration for a poor man to proceed against a monied one or a person in favour at Court. 3*rd.*—The great number of Vukeels attached to the Court, who are mostly residents of the place, are enabled, from the compactness of the territory, the furthest part of which can be reached in a day, to take advantage of Sundays and holidays to go out into the district instigating the people to litigation.

I must now proceed to explain the causes of the very remarkable increase in the year 1850.

The first is owing to the necessity of instituting regular suits for removal of attachments, instead of the summary process formerly in force in conformity with the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut's Circular dated 24th December 1847, No. 3398, which was in operation for upwards of two years, till it was cancelled by the Circular dated 6th February 1850, No. 401.

The second cause is owing to a rumour having got abroad, which is to some extent true, that Colaba is shortly to be annexed to the Tanna zillah, and this has caused the institution of a number of suits to avoid the stamp duty, and to obtain the execution of decrees before the executive power is transferred to the Judge of Tanna.

I will now close this subject with a few general remarks.

On comparing the averages of columns 1 and 5 of the preceding table, it will be seen that the disposal of original cases has kept pace with the filing, which reflects great credit upon the Courts. On the 31st December 1850

there was only one case remaining on the file above one year, and this was unavoidable, owing to the difficulty in solving a question of succession according to the Israelitish law. All the cases decided in the year 1850 were under the value of Rs. 2,000. The following table will give an idea of the nature of the suits disposed of during the years 1849 and 1850 :—

	1849.	1850.
Connected with land rent, at the instance of private individuals	23	29
Otherwise connected with land	55	66
Connected with debts, wages, &c.	1,134	1,164
Ditto caste, religion, &c.	16	7
Total	1,228	1,266

It is worthy of remark, that since the lapse of the State to the British, no cases were ever instituted in the Courts on the part of Government against ryots or other private individuals; and it is also very gratifying to be able to observe, that not a single cultivator was sent to the debtors' jail by the revenue authorities within the same period, and that only two sales have taken place for arrears of land rent due to Government.

The following table shows the average duration of suits and appeals for the years 1849 and 1850, and will give an idea of the facility with which cases are disposed of:—

	1849.	1850.
	Yrs. m. d.	*Yrs. m. d.*
Agent .. .. { Original suits	0 8 17	0 6 22
Agent .. .. { Appeals	0 5 20½	0 7 16
Moonsiff's original suits	0 5 6¾	0 4 28½

The disposal of appeals has also nearly kept on apace with the filing, and if the Agent had more time to attend to the Civil Court all cases would be disposed of within the year.

The following table shows the nature of the appeals decided during the two years 1849 and 1850 :—

	1849.	1850.
Connected with land rent	..	..
Otherwise connected with land	9	13
Connected with debts, wages, &c.	76	84
Ditto caste, religion, &c.	..	5
Total	85	102

State of Crime.—The annexed table exhibits in detail all the crimes committed within the last six years, and the number of offenders apprehended and brought to trial, the number convicted and punished, and the number acquitted.

Detailed Statement of the Crimes committed, and the Nos. of Offenders Apprehended and brought to Trial, Convicted and Punished, and Acquitted, in the Colaba Agency, during the Six Years from 1845 to 1850.

Crimes.

Years.	Adultery.	Assault. With Homicide.	Assault. With Wounding or other Violence.	Assault. Simple.	Arson.	Child-stealing.	Forgery, or Counterfeiting the Coin.	Homicide.	Murder.	Perjury.	Rape.	Receiving Stolen Goods.	Gang Robbery. With Murder.	Gang Robbery. With other Violence.	Gang Robbery. Unaggravated.	Robbery, including Burglary, Highway Robbery, and Cattle-stealing. With Murder.	Robbery, &c. With other Violence.	Robbery, &c. Unaggravated.	Theft. With Murder, including that of Children for the sake of their Ornaments.	Theft. Simple.	Treason or Rebellion.	Thuggee.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1845....	..	...	1	162	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	3	1	...	7	50	...	39	...	..
1846....	1	...	4	220	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	14	3	...	5	63	...	71	...	..
1847....	2	...	9	202	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	...	13	4	...	6	44	...	73	...	..
1848....	1	...	4	156	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	8	...	2	3	...	1	32	...	74	...	..
1849....	1	...	7	183	...	...	4	...	1	4	2	3	...	7	2	...	7	48	...	135	...	..
1850....	2	...	5	244	1	...	1	...	2	4	2	3	1	5	1	...	3	70	...	249	...	..
Total..	7	...	30	1,227	3	...	7	1	5	12	9	24	1	44	14	...	29	307	...	641	...	..

Miscellaneous Offences. — Numbers of Offenders.

Years.	Abuse of Authority.	Abusive Language.	Abortion, Procuring, and Attempting or Assisting in.	Attempt at Theft or Robbery.	Breach of Contract.	Breach of Religious Law.	Breaking or destroying Boundaries.	Bribery, and Attempt at.	Conspiracy.	Concealment of Robbery or Theft.	Concealment of Murder.	Divorce.	Embezzlement.	Escape from Custody, and Attempts and Connivance in.	Fraud.	Failure to furnish Security.	Infraction of Police Rules.	Dhurna.*	Neglect of Duty and Disobedience of Orders.	Return from Banishment or Transportation.	Suicide, Attempts at.	Traga,† and Attempts at.	Uttering Base Coin, and using False Weights.	Other Miscellaneous Offences.	Total Number of Crimes and Offences.	Number of Offenders apprehended and brought to Trial.	Number Acquitted.	Number Convicted.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1845....	..	299	1	5	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	376	909	1,509	911	598
1846....	1	408	..	9	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	15	...	10	...	...	1	..	289	1,128	1,700	912	789
1847....	2	267	1	2	3	4	..	1	1	2	..	..	4	2	2	5	...	2	1	...	1	1	..	145	867	1,186	743	463
1848....	..	237	1	5	..	3	..	1	3	..	..	..	2	2	...	9	...	...	17	...	1	...	6	82	653	1,011	512	501
1849....	2	271	2	1	2	...	..	1	2	1	..	..	2	2	9	3	...	...	6	...	1	4	1	64	778	1,211	680	532
1850....	5	324	..	6	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	2	30	372	1,442	830	614
Total..	10	1,806	5	28	7	10	..	7	11	3	..	..	10	7	14	17	15	4	35	...	4	9	9	986	5,358	8,068	4,598	3,497

* Threats or violence. (See Section XXXV. Regulation XIV. of 1827.)

† Violence committed on himself or his connexions by a person seeking thereby to enforce compliance with a demand, execution of an engagement, or redress or revenge for an injury. (Section XXXIV. Regulation XIV. of 1827.)

The slight increase observable each successive year in the convictions to the number of offenders apprehended speaks in favour of the police.

The great proportion which column 50 bears to 49, viz. convictions to acquittals, is great, and to a person familiar with the workings of an European police it would appear more particularly so; but it can in some measure be accounted for from the fact of a number of persons connected with petty cases, such as assaults and abusive language, &c. having been entered on the district police officer's criminal files as offenders, but afterwards, owing to the amicable settlement of the cases between the parties themselves, and to the consequent abandonment of the prosecutions, the offenders, who in all probability would have been convicted on trial, are struck off as acquitted.

In page 29 of the printed pamphlet of the Report of Crime for 1848, published by Government, the Sudder Adawlut state that "in the zillah embraced in these returns the greatest number of convictions, in proportion to the population, appears in the small district of Colaba, and the least in the populous province of Ahmednuggur." The cause of this may be explained in the following manner, but before proceeding any further, it would perhaps be as well to remark, that in the density of the population in proportion to the size of the district, that of Colaba is equal if not greater than that of the zillah of Ahmednuggur. The cause of the apparent immorality in this Agency, on comparing it with the other zillahs, is easy of explanation. The first and greatest cause may be attributed to the large number of inhabitants, being in the proportion of 271 souls to the square mile, and these consisting of a number of castes, such as Kolees, Bhundarees, Brahmins, and Purbhoos, &c. who are remarkable for their proneness to contention and complaint. The next cause may be owing to the small size of the talookas, the farthest limit of any of them being within a few hours' walk to the district police officers' stations; whereas it is quite the reverse in every other talooka under the Bombay Presidency—consequently a great number of trivial complaints that come before the police officers in this Agency are never heard of in the other districts, where people to obtain redress are compelled to go a day's journey.

During the six years only three murders were *actually ascertained* to have been committed, and the culprits in these cases have been transported for life beyond seas. Five cases are entered in column 9 of the foregoing statement, but out of these two were never properly ascertained to have occurred, viz. the one in 1846, and one out of the two in 1850, and this requires explanation. One case, which was reported to be child-murder to hide the consequences of illicit intercourse, was of an exceedingly doubtful character, as is clearly shown in the proceedings of the Court of the 7th May 1846; and the report of the inquest was thrown out by the Court as altogether untrustworthy. As no murder was therefore proved to have been committed, strictly speaking it should not have been exhibited in the table of crimes. In the other case, which occurred in 1850, viz. murder in an attempt to procure abortion, by the administration of poison, as no poison was proved to have been given, or

that the deceased died an unnatural death, it should not, according to law, have come before the Court.

I have refrained from giving the estimated amount of property stolen, as such information can only be had from the losers, who are always in the habit of exaggerating the value of their articles to such an enormous extent that the police in many cases have, after the recovery and identification of the property, been exceedingly puzzled on comparing the actual with the estimated value as deposed to by the prosecutors.

The following table shows the number of people able to read and write out of those apprehended and brought to trial during the last three years:—

Years.	Number able to Read and Write.	Number Apprehended.
1848..	163	1,011
1849..	194	1,211
1850..	210	1,442
Total..	567	3,664

This gives little more than fifteen individuals who are able to read and write out of every 100, or 1 to 6; and this may give an idea of the state of education in these parts.

Police.—The police of this district may be considered to be unusually strong for such a small territory; but owing to the Patels of the several villages never having, previous to the lapse, been called upon to do the duties of Foujdars or village police, the stipendiary department, though unusually strong, is not nearly so effective as it might be if the village Foujdars understood their work better, and were made to take an interest in it by more liberal remuneration. Half of their original allowance was shamefully confiscated during the niggardly and grasping administration of the late ex-Dewan Venaik Purushram. Since the lapse, this subject has not only attracted the attention of the new rulers, but a suggestion has been made for the immediate introduction of a higher scale of payment,* and there is every probability of its being sanctioned before long.†

The subjoined statement shows in detail the strength of the police establishment of Colaba, both stipendiary and unremunerated ‡:—

* Agent's letter in the Revenue Department, dated 31st July 1849, No. 512, and subsequent correspondence.

† Sanctioned, pending the introduction of the revenue survey, under which the huks of village officers are permanently settled.—*Ed.*

‡ Agent's letter to the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, dated 10th August 1848, No. 490.

Stipendiary.

No. of each description.	Designation.	Amount of each person's Pay per Mensem.	Total for 12 Months.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
	District Police.				
2	Mamlutdars	125 0 0	3,000 0 0		
				3,000 0 0	
	Colaba Rangers.				
1	Jemadar (commandant)	20 0 0	240 0 0		The Rangers are employed as guards over the hoozoor and district treasuries, the Colaba jail, and Ranee's houses.
3	Havildars	10 0 0	360 0 0		
5	Naiques	8 0 0	480 0 0		
3	Drummers	8 0 0	288 0 0		
1	Fifer	7 0 0	84 0 0		
2	Standard-bearers	7 0 0	168 0 0		
69	Sepoys	6 0 0	4,968 0 0		
				6,588 0 0	
	Colaba Police Peons.				*Chokees.* — No. of Peons.
1	Jemadar.....	8 8 0	102 0 0		Alibagh 11
2	Havildars	6 8 0	156 0 0		Sattar 3
3	Naiques	5 4 0	189 0 0		Tullowra 3
18	Sepoys	4 8 0	972 0 0		Sagurghur.. .. 1
1	Ditto	4 0 0	48 0 0		Mandwa 2
				1,467 0 0	Samleree Khind.. 5
				11,055 0 0	Total Colaba Police. 25

N. B.—122 revenue peons and 39 Tulatees are occasionally employed on police duties.

Unremunerated.

No. of each description.	Designation.	Remarks.
190	Foujdars ..	There are 150 inhabited villages; the extra Foujdars are in hamlets.

N. B.—Of the above 190 Foujdars 155 are Patels, and receive their share of the Patels' huks when their turn comes round: the rest receive nothing at all.

The Agent, who is also Magistrate, supervises the whole establishment. The Mamlutdars or district police officers have the immediate superintendence of the movements of the police in every case requiring its presence. The Colaba rangers are in fact stationary at Alibagh, with the exception of two detachments over the Poeenar and Rewdunda treasuries. This corps is seldom called out to proceed to any part of the districts in pursuit of robbers: the work they have to perform partakes more of the nature of that done in other places by sepoys of the line. The discipline of this corps amounts to nothing more than being able to go through a few evolutions. The sepoys are wretchedly equipped in every respect: their arms and accoutrements are worn out, and their uniforms are in rags; and little has been done towards improving their appearance since the lapse, although they have been made a great deal more orderly of late by the introduction of young, well-behaved men, who have in the generality of cases been selected from the peons' establishment. This small corps was organized during the time of the late Chief Raghojee Angria, and was drilled up to the time of the lapse by two retired Native officers of the Honorable Company's army.

The next are the regular police, and these are the real "rangers," as their Native designation of "phirtee dowr" implies. They are divided into small parties, as shown in the column of remarks of the foregoing statement, and are stationed on the principal lines of roads, and at places known to be near the haunts of robbers. These peons are very useful as protection to travellers and the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of their chokees. They are sometimes called in by the village Foujdars to aid them in pursuit of robbers, and they invariably accompany the district police officers while proceeding in search of thieves and stolen goods.

The N. B. under the head "Stipendiary" refers to all the peons and Tulatees or village accountants under the Mamlutdars, but out of the 119 peons and naiques, havildars and jemadars, 7 are employed exclusively on police duties: they are principally engaged in going about in the plantations of Cheol and Rewdunda, where the dwellings are so scattered that the people are of no protection to one another.

PART X.

MANUFACTURES.

This is a cultivating, and not at all a manufacturing district. Salt is the only article that supports a small portion of the population in its manufacture, leaving it independent of cultivation. The making of gold and silver ornaments,

and copper and brass household utensils, mostly to meet the demands within the district, also gives employment to the Sonars and Tambuts, who, it may be said, are the only artizans in the Agency; but the produce of their handicraft being on such a small scale, it will be unnecessary to enter into any details regarding it, as also in respect to the little oil expressed from the seeds of the oondee and kurrunj trees, and the teel by the Native ghanas or oil mills, which belong exclusively to the Beni-Israelites, who are the only Telees in the district. It therefore only remains that a description should be entered into regarding the manufacture of salt, which yields a considerable amount of revenue to Government, and at the same time gives employment to a good number of indigent cultivators.

A piece of land which is overflowed by the spring tides is selected, and embankments thrown up around it, sufficiently high to keep the salt water out, which is only allowed to flow in at stated periods, by means of flood-gates. About half of the land is set apart as a reservoir for storing up the salt water, and the other half is laid out into pans, which vary from 10 to 75 feet in length, and 5 to 8 in breadth. At spring tides the water is let into the large reservoirs (khujeenas), where it is allowed to remain from 15 to 25 days, in order to allow as much of the water to evaporate as possible; the remaining quantity is allowed to run into the pans, where it crystallizes in the course of 10 or 15 days. It is then scraped up, and collected in little heaps upon the sides of the pans, in order to allow it to dry before being removed to the larger heaps. The manufacture of salt continues throughout the whole period between March and the rains, in the course of which time five collections of salt are made. A beega contains from 25 to 40 pans, and produces 16 anas of salt in one season, an ana being equal to 72 Bengal maunds, the price of which, not including the amount of duty, which is paid at the rate of 12 annas per maund by the purchaser, is Rs. 108, being the total amount of returns to the proprietor. The amount expended in the first instance on a beega of land may be estimated at about Rs. 100, viz. Rs. 40 for the embankments, and Rs. 60 for levelling the land, and laying it out into pans.* A small sum is afterwards expended annually is putting the beds and embankments in order.

In the late Agent's report upon salt-pans, dated 24th June 1846, No. 174, Mr. Davies says, in the second paragraph, that "the ownership of the salt-works is about equally divided between Government and private proprietors, known under the appellation of Shillotrees. This may be gathered from the nearly equal proportion of land devoted by either party to this production, the Government pans occupying 73-8½ beegas of actual salt beds, not reckoning the extensive khujeenas or reservoirs set apart for the storing of sea water,

* I questioned a Shillotree about the cost, which he estimated at a much higher figure than I have put down. It is exceedingly difficult to get a correct statement from a Native regarding his field or his occupation.

and the private pans covering in like manner 81-17 beegas. The comparison is not equally to be relied upon with regard to the relative number of beds or oblong pits within the pans, as there is no standard of the area of these, and they differ widely in different salt-works."

A great deal of roguery is supposed to exist in the Government salt department, and most of the enormous quantity of salt that is written off the accounts every year under the heads of wastage and loss by floods is said to find its way surreptitiously into the market by the connivance and corruption of the Government officers in charge of the works; but this has received a great check in the uprooting during the last few years by the Revenue Commissioner of many of the Native officers who had long been carrying on a similar system of traffic in the neighbouring district of Sanksea, in the Tanna zillah.

The following shows in detail the establishment kept up by Government in the salt department in Colaba :—

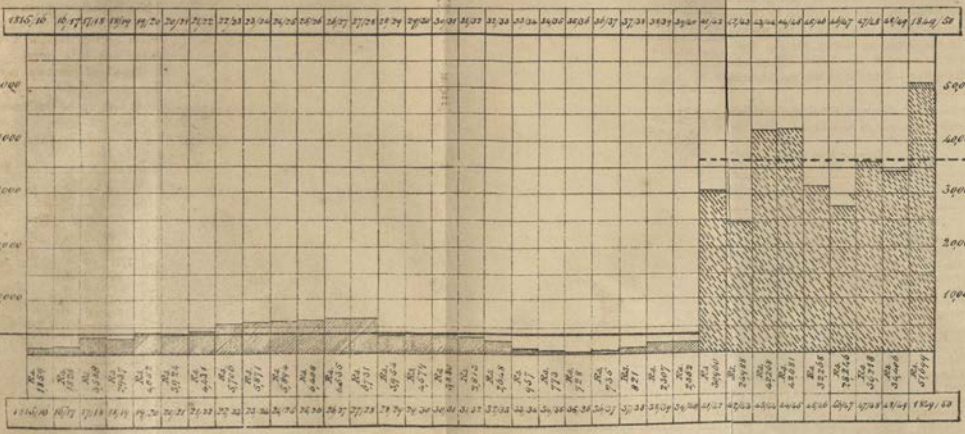
Establishment kept up the whole Year round.

No.	Designations.	Cost per Annum.			Total.		
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1	Sir Karkoon*	360	0	0			
1	Ditto	240	0	0			
10	Karkoons	1,272	0	0			
2	Shroffs, at Rs. 8 each per mensem..	192	0	0			
1	Tolat	60	0	0			
	Peons establishment	2,238	0	0			
	Contingent expenses	240	0	0			
					4,602	0	0
	Establishment kept up for Eight Months out of the Year.	Cost per Eight Months.					
2	Karkoons	144	0	0			
6	Tolats	240	0	0			
11	Peons	352	0	0			
2	Water-carriers	80	0	0			
					816	0	0
	Total annual charge.. ..				5,418	0	0

It will be seen on a reference to the table of exports that the average amount of revenue realized by Government during the last nine years ending 1849-50 is Rs. 35,970-0-3. The annexed is a diagram showing the annual amount of revenue derived from salt for thirty-four years, both under the Native and British Governments.

* The Sir Karkoons also get other allowances from the customs department.

Diagram shewing the annual amount of revenue derived from Salt in the two Talookas of the Colaba Agency for 34 years, according to the Jumabundee papers in the Hoozoor Duftur Office.



Denotes the revenue under the Native State, and ▨ that under the British rule.

The thick black line shews the average amount of revenue under the Native rule.

The thick broken line _____ Ditto _____ Ditto _____ British rule.

Scale_Rupees 5000 to each square.

No. 1.

Statement showing the Amount of Duty levied on Articles Exported during the Ten Years from 1840-41 *to* 1849-50.

Names of Articles.	Amount of Export Duty.										Total for Nine Years, leaving out 1840-41.	Average for Nine Years, leaving out 1840-41.
	In 1840-41.	In 1841-42.	In 1842-43.	In 1843-44.	In 1844-45.	In 1845-46.	In 1846-47.	In 1847-48.	In 1848-49.	In 1849-50.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Salt	3,754 13 2	30,960 4 7	24,988 3 9	42,268 4 1	42,681 11 11	32,268 4 3	28,246 6 1	36,218 1 0	34,406 15 8	51,699 5 6	3,23,737 8 10	35,970 0 3
Rice	54 7 7	230 8 1	1,348 0 2	1,034 9 0	1,767 1 5	355 10 11	137 4 5	1,150 4 8	15 3 10	31 12 4	6,070 6 10	674 7 11
Batty	2,244 7 9	6,254 6 5	8,088 4 5	7,987 7 0	5,294 0 5	6,052 5 5	5,216 10 3	5,385 11 7	.....	46 7 3	44,325 4 9	4,925 0 7
Cocoanuts	44 9 4	218 14 11	230 14 3	255 11 7	265 12 5	211 4 1	158 7 10	151 9 2	74 11 10	57 3 6	1,624 9 7	180 8 2
Betel leaves	12 11 6	55 6 2	37 2 9	23 1 7	2 2 8	2 10 2	9 15 11	.....	.....	.....	132 7 3	14 11 5
Fire-wood	21 5 11	69 10 1	52 12 8	51 8 7	49 5 1	12 2 7	3 2 1	.....	.....	.....	238 9 1	26 8 1
Fish-maws	26 8 6	64 0 1	62 3 6	53 8 4	54 1 10	.....	4 0 1	.....	.....	.....	237 13 10	26 6 10
Wood (for building purposes)	19 6 5	87 12 0	17 11 4	29 10 8	72 2 11	.....	257 6 4	.....	39 1 3	.....	503 12 6	55 15 7
Liquor	2,690 12 7	4,299 10 0	5,731 8 0	7,036 6 1	4,156 10 8	3,037 10 5	4,499 11 2	3,421 6 7	1,606 8 0	75 15 0	33,865 5 11	3,763 13 1
Brass-ware	40 2 7	264 2 5	294 5 1	148 4 5	191 14 4	187 5 8	89 13 5	117 5 4	4 9 0	.....	1,207 11 8	134 2 11
Copper-ware	15 1 4	65 9 3	99 3 1	127 11 2	108 8 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400 15 9	44 8 10
Fishing-nets	.....	.....	27 2 4	16 13 2	50 10 9	.....	93 10 11	34 2 6	.....	.....	222 7 8	24 11 6
Konkun kuds, *i. e.* a particular kind of stone ...	.....	.....	7 9 4	31 5 9	38 8 7	.....	.....	31 15 6	.....	.....	109 7 2	12 2 7
Sundries	721 15 11	1,726 1 9	1,300 1 11	2,732 6 7	1,564 14 4	2,912 6 2	1,917 13 6	1,678 3 9	115 7 8	120 8 4	13,488 2 0	1,498 10 10
Total... ...	9,646 6 7	44,296 5 9	42,195 2 7	61,818 12 0	56,297 9 7	45,039 11 8	40,634 8 0	47,588 12 1	36,262 9 3	52,031 3 11	4,26,164 10 10	47,351 12 7

No. 2.

Statement showing the Amount of Duty collected on Articles Imported during the Ten Years from 1840-41 *to* 1849-50.

Names of Articles.	Amount of Import Duty.										Total for Nine Years, leaving out 1840-41.	Average for Nine Years, leaving out 1840-41.
	In 1840-41.	In 1841-42.	In 1842-43.	In 1843-44.	In 1844-45.	In 1845-46.	In 1846-47.	In 1847-48.	In 1848-49.	In 1849-50.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Tobacco	768 13 5	4,258 9 1	1,048 12 8	2,012 10 2	2,249 0 8	710 5 2	1,888 0 6	2,995 6 7	1,485 7 10	....	13,648 4 8	1,516 7 7
Sugar	13 7 3	76 13 1	47 9 0	12 7 4	....	....	....	....	....	....	136 13 5	15 8 3
Oil	91 8 8	304 13 5	292 5 0	209 13 7	223 11 0	374 3 7	630 2 6	616 8 6	44 11 11	19 3 2	2,715 8 8	301 11 7
Cotton	4 1 11	69 3 9	57 8 9	21 5 5	7 14 9	3 6 6	4 2 10	35 4 0	....	....	198 13 11	22 1 6
Shembly bark	...	38 3 10	11 3 3	27 1 6	34 12 8	....	22 2 10	46 6 11	63 15 1	85 9 5	329 7 6	36 9 9
Sundries	190 3 2	699 2 0	532 4 2	563 9 9	494 3 8	529 11 3	421 14 9	327 4 11	139 1 5	138 5 10	3,836 9 9	426 8 0
Total... ...	1,068 2 5	2,446 13 2	1,989 10 10	2,846 15 9	3,009 10 9	1,608 10 5	2,966 7 5	4,020 14 11	1,733 4 3	243 2 5	20,865 9 11	2,318 9 8

No. 3.

Statement showing the Amount of Anchorage Fees collected at the different Ports of the Agency during the Ten Years from 1840-41 *to* 1849-50.

Description of Boats.	Amount in 1840-41.	Amount in 1841-42.	Amount in 1842-43.	Amount in 1843-44.	Amount in 1844-45.	Amount in 1845-46.	Amount in 1846-47.	Amount in 1847-48.	Amount in 1848-49.	Amount in 1849-50.	Total for Nine Years, leaving out 1840-41.	Average for Nine Years, leaving out 1840-41.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Boats of Merchandize	733 0 0	2,449 8 0	1,949 0 0	2,760 0 0	3,278 8 0	3,139 0 0	3,278 8 0	2,679 0 0	2,106 0 0	1,652 8 0	23,292 0 0	2,588 0 0
Total... ...	733 0 0	2,449 8 0	1,949 0 0	2,760 0 0	3,278 8 0	3,139 0 0	3,278 8 0	2,679 0 0	2,106 0 0	1,652 8 0	23,292 0 0	2,588 0 0

PART X

HARBOURS, SHIPPING, AND COMMERCE.

Harbours, and Shipping frequenting them.—There are five bunders or harbours in this district, viz. those of Rewdunda, Alibagh, Thul, Mandwa, and Rewus. They are, with the exception of Mandwa and Rewus, much alike in every respect, being situated on creeks, and difficult of navigation, owing to the numerous sand-banks and rocks which lie hid at the entrances. The Rewdunda bunder is more commodious and easier of navigation than any of the rest, and is nicely protected by the hills to the south of the creek. The Alibagh and Thul bunders are the most difficult of navigation, and the former during the prevalence of strong westerly and south-westerly or northerly winds becomes exceedingly dangerous, even for the smaller craft. Both creeks become quite dry at low tide, and can only be ascended at half tide by vessels drawing about 25 candies. The Mandwa bunder is an open bay, and approaching to something like a small cove: the water is very low at half tide, and about a mile from the anchorage ground there are a few shoals, and a reef of rocks running out in the direction of the Caranjah hill, which with the strong current from the Nagotna creek makes the waves rise to a great height, and form a sort of bar during the rainy weather, making it rather formidable for navigation. Though the passage-boats have been crossing it nearly every day from time almost immemorial, no accident has, I believe, ever occurred; yet it would be dangerous for people unacquainted with the current to attempt to cross it in stormy weather. The small bunder of Rewus is situated high up one of the branches of the Nagotna creek, and can only be ascended between half and full tide. It is in other respects easy of navigation, and is the only bunder in Colaba which is provided with a jetty.*

The principal vessels which frequent these ports are muchwas from Bombay, for the purpose of taking cocoanuts, grain, dried fish, salt, and firewood to the Presidency. Larger vessels, called botellas, also come down from Jafferabad with cargoes of gram, wheat, tobacco, oil, ghee, and toor dholl. A number of small pattimars also frequent these ports, for the purpose of taking cargoes of batty rice and salt to the Southern Konkun.

Exports and Imports.—The information contained in the annexed tables was supplied to the Agent by the Assistant Collector of Continental Customs, greeably to forms sent to him to fill in for the special purpose of accompanying this report. It will be observed from Statement No. I that salt is the only

* The construction of two jetties, one on each side of the Nagotna river at Dhurumtur, was sanctioned in December last.—*Ed.*

considerable exportable produce of this district: the average amount of export duty paid upon it annually is Rs. 35,970-0-3. The great increase observable in the amount of duty paid in 1849-50 was owing to the supply in the large neighbouring pans of Penn in the Tanna zillah having become exhausted, and thereby increasing the demand upon those of Colaba.

The customs duty on all articles with the exception of that on salt having been abolished by Act VI. of 1848 will account for the columns for the years 1848-49 and 1849-50 in Statements Nos. 1 and 2 being partially blank; the figures that remain exhibited in those columns are mostly the amounts paid on articles of foreign bottom.

The sums shown in the columns for the year 1840-41 have been excluded from the averages, owing to Colaba having been under our rule for a portion of that year only.

The decrease in the export duty on liquor is owing to the insolvency of the principal manufacturer, a Parsee, who was obliged subsequently to abandon his vocation altogether.

Statement No. 3 shows the amount of anchorage fees charged upon all boats throughout the various ports of the Colaba Agency. The rates are considered high, and bear oppressively upon the smaller vessels of merchandize and passage-boats.* The levying of the fee upon the latter has only commenced very lately, and the people are making strenuous exertions for its abolition.

The rates of anchorage fees under Act I. of 1838 are as follow:—

						Anchorage Fees.
From	10	to	20	Bengal candies	Rs.	1
„	20	„	40	„		1½
„	40	„	60	„		2
„	60	„	80	„		2½
„	80	„	100	„		3
„	100	„	150	„		3½
„	150	„	200	„		4
„	200	„	250	„		4½
„	250	„	300	„		5
„	300	„	350	„		5½
„	350	„	400	„		6

The following is a statement showing the amount of fees charged for registering all descriptions of boats during the last five years, under the provisions of Act. XIX. of 1838:—

* There is at present before the Supreme Government of India the draft of an Act for the abolition of these fees.—*Ed.*

No. 4.

Statement showing the Amount collected from Fees for Registering Boats of all descriptions, during the Five Years from 1845-46 *to* 1849-50.

Designation of Boats.	Amount in 1845-46.	Amount in 1846-47.	Amount in 1847-48.	Amount in 1848-49.	Amount in 1849-50.	Total for Nine Years, leaving out 1840-41.	Average for Nine Years, leaving out 1840-41.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Boats of Merchandize, and Fishing-boats, &c.	1,291 0 10	44 0 0	77 0 0	166 0 0	233 0 0	1,811 0 10	201 3 7
Total..	1,291 0 10	44 0 0	77 0 0	166 0 0	233 0 0	1,811 0 10	201 3 7

The rates of fees are as follows:—

1 to 20	Bombay candies..... Rs.	1
20 „ 100	„	5
100 „ 400	„	7

Two annas per each ton above 100 tons.

The subjoined is a table of the establishment kept up by Government in the customs department for the collection of the revenue:—

Establishment kept up the whole Year round.

No.	Designation.	Cost per Annum.			Total.		
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
2	Sir Karkoons, at Rs. 30 each per mensem ..	720	0	0			
9	Karkoons	1,200	0	0			
	Peons establishment	972	0	0			
	Contingent expenses	282	0	0			
					3,174	0	0
	Establishment kept up for Eight Months out of the Year.	Cost per Eight Months.					
1	Karkoon	64	0	0			
1	Tolat	32	0	0			
9	Peons	288	0	0			
	Boat establishment	88	0	0			
					472	0	0
	Total annual charge				3,646	0	0

Besides the above, the average amount of commission to the Sir Karkoons is Rs. 24 per month, or Rs. 288 per annum.

The whole is under the immediate superintendence of the Assistant Collector of Continental Customs and Excise, whose head quarters are at Oorun, in the island of Caranjah, which is a few miles to the north-east of Colaba.

PART XII.

MODES OF TRANSIT BY LAND AND WATER.

Modes of Transit and Communication by Land.—The products of the country and articles of merchandize during fair weather are brought by means of carts and biggaries from the different villages situated in the interior to the several bunders of Rewdunda, Alibagh, Thul, Mandwa, and Rewus, on the coast. On the other side of the hills, in the salt batty lands, goods are mostly shipped direct from the several little creeks which branch out from the Nagotna estuary. The communication with the bunders above-mentioned is materially affected by the total want of roads: there is not a yard of road in any direction outside the town and neighbourhood of Alibagh; and during the rains all

Statement of Charges for the Transport of Grain, &c. to Bombay, from the several Bunders in the Agency.

Articles.	Rewdunda to Bombay, 20 miles.		Alibagh to Bombay, 21 miles.			Thul to Bombay, 17 miles.			Mandwa to Bombay, 10 miles.	Passage-boats starting from Rewus.				
										Rewus to Bombay, 12 miles.			Rewus to Caranjah, 3 miles.	
	Per	Rates.	Per	Rates during Fair Season.	Rates during end of Rainy Season.	Per	Rates during Fair Season.	Rates during end of Rainy Season.	Rates the same during Fair and Rainy Seasons.	Per	Rates the same during Fair and Rainy Seasons.	Per	Rates the same during Fair and Rainy Seasons.
		Rs. a. p.		*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*
Grain	Ghatee candy	1 8 0	Bengal candy	0 14 0	0 14 0	Ghatee candy	2 0 0	2 0 0	Ghatee candy	1 4 0	Ghatee candy	1 4 0	Load	0 1 0
Articles sold by weight, besides those detailed below	Candy	0 10 0	3½ maunds	0 2 0	0 2 0	Candy	0 12 0	0 12 0	Candy	0 6 8	Bengal md.	0 1 0	Load	0 1 0
Horns, fish-maws, &c.	Candy	0 10 0	Candy	0 12 0	0 12 0	Candy	1 0 0	1 0 0	Load	0 1 0	Load	0 1 0	Load	0 1 0
Fowls	Basket	0 8 0	Basket	0 3 8	0 3 8	Basket	0 4 0	0 4 0	Basket	0 4 0	Basket	0 4 0	Basket	0 4 0
Copper sheets, brass, and copper clippings	Candy	0 7 6	Candy	0 14 6	1 1 4	Candy	1 4 0	1 4 0	Load	0 1 0	Load	0 1 0	Load	0 1 0
Large grinding stones	Each	0 4 0	Load	0 2 0	0 2 0	Each	0 4 0	0 4 0	Each	0 2 0	Each	0 2 0	Each	0 2 0
New cloth	Load	0 4 0	Load	0 8 0	0 8 0	Load	0 2 0	0 2 0	Load	0 1 0	Load	0 1 0	Load	0 1 0
Sundry articles	6 maunds	0 3 0	Load	0 2 0	0 2 0	Load	0 2 0	0 2 0	Load	0 1 0	Load	0 1 0	Load	0 1 0
Pan leaves	Bundle	0 3 0	Bundle	0 2 6	0 2 6	Bundle	0 3 0	0 3 0	Bundle	0 1 0	Load	0 1 0	Load	....
Sheep and goats	Each	0 2 0	Each	0 2 6	0 2 6	Each	0 2 0	0 2 0	Each	0 2 0	0 0	9 8 0	Each	....
Fruit	Load	0 2 0	Load	0 2 0	0 2 0	Load	0 2 0	0 2 0	Load	0 1 0	Load	0 1 0	Load	0 1 0
Bumaloes, or other dried fish	Load	0 1 to 0 6	Bundle	0 2 6	0 2 6	Load	0 2 0	0 2 0	Load	0 1 0	Load	0 1 0	Load	0 1 0
Brass and copper vessels, new	Maund	0 1 6	Maund	0 3 6	0 3 6	Load	0 2 0	0 2 0	Load	0 1 0	Load	0 1 0	Load	....
Plantain leaves	Load	0 1 to 0 1	Load	0 1 6	0 1 6	Load	0 1 0	0 1 0	Load	0 1 0	Load	0 1 0	Load	0 1 0
Sundry other articles, comprising a man's load	Load	0 2 0	Load	0 2 4	0 2 8	Load	0 2 0	0 2 0	Load	0 1 0	Load	0 1 0	Load	0 1 0

communication is cut off, except for people travelling on foot: no carts go across the country, although numbers of biggaries may be seen along the coast between Rewdunda and Mandwa, carrying for shipment to the market of Bombay the different products of the district, such as pan (betel leaves) and fruit, &c. from the bagayut, and fowls' eggs, &c. from the interior. The cost of transport from places situated at a distance from Rewus, Mandwa, and Thul, the only bunders from which passage-boats ply during the rainy season, is greatly enhanced from the want of roads. The inland route to Mandwa is not used in the monsoon, except by a few foot-passengers, and these have to wend their way over deep muddy rice embankments. The other route is by the beach, but here the creeks present great obstacles to the conveying of loads even by biggaries, owing to their not being fordable when the tide is in, and are only to be crossed in canoes at one pie per head; and one of these creeks (Awas) is even without this convenience.

The transport of articles by means of carts being thus unavailable for five months during the year, the products of the country must either remain unsold, or be carried to the bunder above-named on coolies' heads, at a great expense, unless disposed of in the district, where, from the smallness of the demand in comparison with the supply, remunerating prices are not to be obtained. This is quite sufficient to damp the energies of the Native cultivator, but would be easily remedied by a road from Rewdunda to Mandwa, with a small branch one to Rewus.

By Water.—All articles of merchandize, and the products of the country, after being taken to the bunders above detailed, are shipped for Bombay in the passage-boats which ply daily. This is a great convenience to people who do not carry on any extensive trade; and as the traffic between Bombay and this place consists chiefly of the export of grain, salt, and vegetable produce, and the import of a little tobacco, sugar, and a few other necessaries, the passage-boats afford all that is required as a means for their transport. A glance at the tables of export and import duty on these articles will show exactly to what extent this little trade is carried on.

On the Nagotna creek, private vessels are employed to take salt and grain, &c. to the Presidency: they are paid mostly by the trip, and sometimes contracts are entered into for stated periods.

The annexed statement shows in detail the rates of ferriage for all the bunders in the Agency.*

The rates are not considered high by the Natives, especially since they have been reduced; but there are a great many inconsistencies in the charges: for instance, for a candy of grain sent to Bombay from Rewdunda, a distance of 30 miles, the charge is Rs. 1-8-0, and for the same quantity sent by Thul, only 17 miles, Rs. 2; then, again, for Rewdunda the charge for taking a load

* Extract from statement, being accompaniment to Agent's letter dated 21st September 1849, No. 633.

of new cloth is 4 annas, and for Alibagh, which is 10 miles closer to Bombay, 8 annas. More will be said regarding this under the head of "Ferries."

Ferries.—There are seven passage-boat ferries which ply daily from this district—five to Bombay, one to Caranjah, and the other to Saee in the Tanna zillah. These passage-boats are let out every year by Government, who have the monopoly, and the farm of each ferry is put up separately, and afterwards in lump, and should the amount bid for the latter exceed the former, all the ferries are given to one contractor, *i. e.* the highest bidder; and the excess or decrease of each year is divided according to a proportion amongst all the ferries. The following* will show in a succinct form the amount derived by Government for each, for the last five years:—

From	To	Amount realized Annually from each Farm.				
		1845-46.	1846-47.	1847-48.	1848-49.	1849-50.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Rewdunda.....	Bombay	2,550	1,932	2,000	1,792	1,560
Alibagh.....	Ditto	2,050	1,553	1,350	1,214	1,060
Thul.....	Ditto	625	474	457	409	360
Mandwa	Ditto	3,125	2,641	2,285	2,050	1,785
Rewus	Ditto, Caranjah, Saee..	1,750	1,400	1,713	1,535	1,335
	Total	10,100	8,000	7,805	7,000	6,100

The large amount bid for the contract for the year 1845-46 is owing to its having been made to extend over a period of fifteen months and twenty-five days, in order to accommodate the time of letting with that of the farm of the Tanna Collectorate. The decrease in the amounts bid for 1848-49 and 1849-50 is owing to a reduction having been made in the fares at Mandwa and Rewus.† The following is a list containing the rates of ferriage at the several bunders‡:—

* Copy of accompaniment to Agent's letter to Government of 22nd May 1850, No. 358, in the General Department.

† Sanctioned in Government letter in the General Department, dated 21st January 1847, No. 142.

‡ Extract from statement, being accompaniment to the Agent's letter of 21st September 1849, No. 633.

Statement showing the Rates of Ferriage at the several Bunders.

Per	Rewdunda to Bombay, 30 miles.	Alibagh to Bombay, 21 miles.		Thul to Bombay, 17 miles.		Mandwa to Bombay, 10 miles.	Passage-boats starting from Rewus.		
							Rewus to Bombay, 12 miles.	Rewus to Caranjah, 3 miles.	Rewus to Saee, 8 miles.
	Rates.	Rates during Fair Season.	Rates during end of Rainy Season.	Rates during Fair Season.	Rates during end of Rainy Season.	Rates the same during Fair & Rainy Seasons.	Rates the same during Fair & Rainy Seasons.	Rates the same during Fair & Rainy Seasons.	Rates the same during Fair & Rainy Seasons.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Man or woman	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 5 4	0 4 8	0 5 4	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Child	0 2 7	0 2 4	0 2 8	0 2 4	0 2 8	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Bullock or cow	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	....	....
Calf or foal	1 to 2 as.	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	....	....
Horse or mare	....	1 14 0	1 14 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	....	....
Buffalo	....	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	....	....

Besides these, the passage-boat fares for articles of merchandize, &c. have been given in detail in the statement of charges for transport. It will be observed that the rates are not laid down according to any scale, but appear to have been left to the contractors themselves under the late Government: for instance, we find that the fare for a man at Rewdunda and Thul is the same, although there is a difference in the distance of about 13 miles. Another instance of this great inconsistency is in the rate charged for a horse: at Mandwa it is higher than at Alibagh, although the latter is more than twice the distance from Bombay. A great reduction and a remodelling of all the rates have been recommended by the present Agent for the sanction of Government, together with a suggestion for expending the proceeds of the contract in improving the means of communication throughout the district.*

It is not known exactly when these passage-boats first began to ply, but it is believed that they were only established within the last sixty years; the farming system has always been adhered to. Under the late Government the vessels were not under such strict superintendence as they are at present: they are now of a better description, and much more cleanly kept, and are altogether well adapted for the purpose to which they are applied. They are of a peculiar make, and very fast sailers. They are examined by committees every month, who report upon their state to the Agent; and if anything is wrong, the contractor is reprimanded or fined.

The traffic by means of these boats has not been on the decrease, and the passage communication with Bombay has of late been decidedly on the increase: both descriptions of communication would be much greater if a road were constructed from Rewdunda to Mandwa, as the Mandwa and Rewus passage-boats are the only ones that ply regularly during the rainy season. The one from Thul can only take advantage of the rare occurrence of breaks in the weather to run across the harbour.

Creek Ferries.—There are six creek ferries, and these are also let out every year on contract with the larger ferries. The rates are as follows† :—

Per	Rewdunda to Salwa in the Hubshee's Territory. (1)	Therowndé Creek Ferry. (2)	Alibagh to Akshee. (3)	Wursolee Creek Ferry. (4)	Thul Creek Ferry. (5)	Dhurumtur Ferry. (6)
	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.
Individual .. { Large boat.	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 3
Individual .. { Canoe.. ..	0 5					
Load	....	....	....	....	....	0 3
Horse	....	....	....	....	....	4 0
Bullock or buffalo.	....	....	....	....	....	2 0
Ass	....	....	....	....	....	1 0
Goat	....	....	....	....	....	0 6

* Since the compilation of this Report, the ferry rates throughout the Presidency have been very generally remodelled, and the surplus proceeds are now everywhere devoted to the improvement of the communications connected immediately or remotely with the ferry.—*Ed.*

† Extract from statement, being accompaniment to Agent's letter of 31st September 1849, No. 633.

Ferries Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 are fordable at low tide. Ferry No. 1 plies across the Rewdunda creek; a small boat and canoe are kept up the whole year round by the contractor. Ferry No. 6 plies across the rapid stream of the Nagotna estuary; a small boat and a canoe are kept constantly going to and fro, as this is in the direction of the main road into the Deccan. The approach to this ferry is over rice embankments, and for five months in the year people passing over them are obliged to walk for a mile or two up to their knees in mud. It has been recommended that a road be made across this part.*

PART XIII.

BANKING OPERATIONS, &c.

Banking Operations.—There is only one banking house in the Agency, which belongs to the ex-Dewan Venaik Purushram, who was sole minister, banker, and money-lender under the late State. The business is, however, not very extensive, owing to Alibagh not being situated on any line of traffic where commercial transactions are carried on to any extent. The following information was supplied me with the assent of the proprietor by a person connected with the establishment.

Bills of exchange can only be had in Alibagh upon the houses in Bombay, Poona, and Benares. The rates of commission are as follows:—

Bombay.—From November to May, quarter per cent.; from June to October, half per cent.

Poona.—One per cent.

Benares.—Two to three per cent.

Commission is not charged according to the number of coss, as in some other places. It is seldom that drafts are given for larger sums than Rs. 5,000, but in emergent cases, when the rate of commission offered is favourable, a hoondee† may be obtained for a sum as far as Rs. 25,000. It is estimated that the monetary transactions on bills of exchange do not amount to more than Rs. 15,000 per annum.

This banking house has a few loan transactions with the higher classes of people in Colaba and the surrounding districts, of respectability, and possessing estates; the rates are as follows:—

Without mortgage.....	Rs. 6	12	0	per cent. per annum.
With mortgage.....	Rs. 6	0	0	ditto ditto.

* Vide Agent's letter of 21st September 1849, No. 633.

† The Mahratta term for bill of exchange.

No amount above Rs. 25,000 can be obtained on loan. The transactions of this description average about Rs. 50,000 per annum. The branch establishments of Bombay, Poona, and Benares carry on a very extensive business.

Lending and Borrowing.—There is only one Soucar in Colaba possessing capital amounting to some lakhs, and that is the ex-Dewan,* but he has no dealings with the mass of the cultivators, who are the principal borrowers in the Agency. There are only three Soucars possessing as far as Rs. 25,000 each, three as far as Rs. 10,000, about six Rs. 5,000, and about twenty or twenty-five between Rs. 400 and Rs. 4,000; the rest are petty usurers, composed chiefly of Marwarees and Goozurs, who may be found nearly in every village in the district.

Table showing the usual Rates of Interest charged, and the mode of lending Money.

Classes.	Rates, Conditions, and Penalties.	Per Cent. per Annum. Rs.	a.	p.
I.—To respectable persons, possessing property.	With pawn ... 10 as. per cent. per mensem ..	7	8	0
	With pawn ... 12 as. ditto ditto... ...	9	0	0
	Without pawn. Rs. 1 ditto ditto... ...	12	0	0
	Without pawn. 1 pice (sewraee) per Rupee do.	15	0	0
II.—To respectable persons of the middle classes, possessing small estates.	1 dirkee (3 pies) per Rupee per mensem	18	12	0
	By giving Rs. 10, and taking a bond for Rs. 12, thus in a manner securing the interest beforehand; the principal is then recovered at the rate of Rs. 1 per month, and the whole within the year	36	0	0
	2 pice (sewraees) per Rupee per month	30	0	0
	25 per cent. per annum	25	0	0
	2 dirkees (6 piés) per Rupee per mensem ...	37	8	0
III.—To cultivators and others, whose ability to pay off the loan is doubtful.	½ maund batty per Rupee per annum	40	0	0
	2 maunds ditto ditto ditto	60	0	0
	1 anna per Rupee per mensem...	75	0	0
	2½ maunds batty per Rupee per annum	100	0	0
	3 maunds ditto ditto ditto	140	0	0
	Or penalty, if not paid within the prescribed time, Rs. 1 per each maund	200	0	0

The two first classes of rates appear to be reasonable, although a few of them are rather too high; but in Class III. is comprised the most exorbitant rates of interest that are perhaps to be found in any part of the known world, and it is not surprising that under such a system the ryots are fast becoming a race of paupers; in fact their poverty even now is most abject. The manner in which the Regulations allow of the fields, houses, cattle, and household utensils of debtors to be sold in execution of the decrees of the Civil Courts is excessively oppressive on the agricultural ryots. Once involved with a

* This was written some months before his death.

Soucar, the debt is handed down from generation to generation, and the only means left to a debtor to prevent him from actual starvation is by becoming the bond-slave of his creditor, who, as in most cases, is some grasping Marwaree, who pays the voluntary slave for his services Rs. 5 per annum besides his food (Rs. 14-8-0), a cumlie (14 annas), a pair of shoes (8 annas), two pieces of cloth (2 annas), tobacco (4 annas), and barber (2 annas), making in all Rs. 21-6-0, or Rs. 1-12-0 per mensem.

But, as already stated at length in page 63, the ryots have themselves only to blame for the misery they incur in rashly contracting large debts for marriages and other ceremonies. They are, moreover, exceedingly improvident of the money they procure with such hardship and trouble, squandering it in drink, feasts, and other foolish vices. It does not appear how the Government can ameliorate their condition even by legislative enactment, though some provision is absolutely necessary to prevent the cultivators from falling so inextricably into the hands of the greedy Soucars.

PART XIV.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, AND COINS.

Weights and Measures.—The weights and measures in this district have not been regulated according to any fixed standard, and they not only vary in every different village, but those in the same village very often disagree to a very material extent. Some attempts have, however, been made to introduce an uniform scale throughout the Agency; but as such reformations can only be effected properly when the subordinate Native officers are made to take an interest in promoting them, it is not to be wondered at that the weights and measures of Colaba are still so diversified after being so long under British rule.* The following are the tables of the weights and measures which are in general use, and considered to be the standards of the country. The goldsmiths' weights are exempted from the above remarks :—

* The Mamlutdar of Rewdunda, Gopal Narayen, has since his appointment made some attempts to introduce an uniform standard in his district, and there is every likelihood of his praiseworthy endeavours meeting with success.

105513

Goldsmiths' Weights.

Grains.	Oodeed.													
	2 =	1 Goonj. Wal.												
	4 =	2 =	1 =	1 Pow Massa.										
	8 =	4 =	2 =	2 =	1 Arda Massa.									
15 =	16 =	8 =	4 =	4 =	2 =	1 Massa.								
30 =	32 =	16 =	8 =	8 =	4 =	2 =	1 Done Massa.							
45 =	48 =	24 =	12 =	12 =	6 =	3 =	$1\frac{1}{2}$ =	1 Teen Massa.						
90 =	96 =	48 =	24 =	24 =	12 =	6 =	3 =	$1\frac{1}{2}$ =	1 Sa Massa.					
180 =	192 =	96 =	48 =	48 =	24 =	12 =	6 =	4 =	2 =	1 Tola.				
360 =	384 =	192 =	96 =	96 =	48 =	24 =	12 =	8 =	4 =	2 =	1 Done Tola.			
720 =	768 =	384 =	192 =	192 =	96 =	48 =	24 =	16 =	8 =	4 =	2 =	1 Char Tola.		
1,080 =	1,152 =	576 =	288 =	288 =	144 =	72 =	36 =	24 =	12 =	6 =	3 =	$1\frac{1}{2}$ =	1 Sa Tola or Pow Seer.	
2,160 =	2,304 =	1,152 =	576 =	576 =	288 =	144 =	72 =	48 =	24 =	12 =	6 =	3 =	2 =	1 Ad Seeree.
4,320 =	4,608 =	2,304 =	1,152 =	1,152 =	576 =	288 =	144 =	96 =	48 =	24 =	12 =	6 =	4 =	2 = 1 Seer.

The corresponding weight in grains Troy is given opposite each of the Native weights, commencing with the massa.

Weights by which Sundry Goods are bought and sold.

Now Takee.

2 =	1 Pow Seer.											
4 =	2 =	1 Ad Seer.										
8 =	4 =	2 =	1 Seer.									
16 =	8 =	4 =	2 =	1 Done Seeree.								
20 =	10 =	5 =	$2\frac{1}{2}$ =	$1\frac{1}{4}$ =	1 Adeech Seeree.							
40 =	20 =	10 =	5 =	$2\frac{1}{2}$ =	2 =	1 Pach Seeree.						
80 =	40 =	20 =	10 =	5 =	4 =	2 =	1 Dha Seeree.					
160 =	80 =	40 =	20 =	10 =	8 =	4 =	2 =	1 Ad Munka.				
320 =	160 =	80 =	40 =	20 =	16 =	8 =	4 =	2 =	1 Munka.			
640 =	320 =	160 =	80 =	40 =	32 =	16 =	8 =	4 =	2 =	1 Doo Munka.		
800 =	400 =	200 =	100 =	50 =	40 =	20 =	10 =	5 =	$2\frac{1}{2}$ =	$1\frac{1}{4}$ =	1 Adeech Munka.	
1,600 =	800 =	400 =	200 =	100 =	80 =	40 =	20 =	10 =	5 =	$2\frac{1}{2}$ =	2 =	1 Pach Munka.

Two now-takees are equal to 1,260 grains Troy, or 7 tolas, and the corresponding weight in Avoirdupois of one seer is drs. 183.717. Tobacco, brass, copper, iron, lead, &c. and ghee, dry cocoanut, sugar, jagree, molasses, oil, vegetables, and tamarind, &c. are bought and retailed by this weight.

It is strange that there is a separate weight called chouth for butter, and it can only be accounted for from the fact of its being the only commodity of the kind which is bought direct from the Gowlees and cultivators by the shopkeepers; but after its conversion into ghee it is retailed according to the foregoing weights. A chouth is equal to 42 tolas, or 1½ seers, or about 17 ounces Avoirdupois.

The only uniform weights in the district besides the goldsmiths' are those used in the Government salt department, which were introduced since the lapse for the sale of salt out of the pans; but in its retail by the shopkeepers the measure of capacity is used.

Weights in the Government Salt Department (Bengal).

Grains.												
1,800 =	1	Now Takee.										
3,600 =	2 =	1	Pow Seer.									
7,200 =	4 =	2 =	1	Ad Seer.								
14,400 =	8 =	4 =	2 =	1	Seer.							
	16 =	8 =	4 =	2 =	1	Done Seeree.						
	20 =	10 =	5 =	$2\frac{1}{2}$ =	$1\frac{1}{4}$ =	1	Adeech Seeree.					
	40 =	20 =	10 =	5 =	4 =	2 =	1	Pach Seeree.				
	80 =	40 =	20 =	10 =	5 =	4 =	2 =	1	Dha Seeree.			
	160 =	80 =	40 =	20 =	10 =	8 =	4 =	2 =	1	Ad Munka.		
	320 =	160 =	80 =	40 =	20 =	16 =	8 =	4 =	2 =	1	Munka.	
	640 =	320 =	160 =	80 =	40 =	32 =	16 =	8 =	4 =	2 =	1	Doo Munka.
	800 =	400 =	200 =	100 =	50 =	40 =	20 =	10 =	5 =	$2\frac{1}{2}$ =	$1\frac{1}{4}$ =	1 Adeech Munka.
	1,600 =	800 =	400 =	200 =	100 =	80 =	40 =	20 =	10 =	5 =	$2\frac{1}{2}$ =	2 = 1 Pach Munka.
												2 = 1 Dha Munka.

The equivalent in grains Troy has been given according to the scale in use at the custom house at Alibagh.

The Khutrees of Rewdunda sell their silks by the ose, which is equal to 2½ tolas, or 450 grains, which is 30 grains less than 1 oz. Troy. The ose as a weight must have been adopted from the Portuguese, whose subjects the Khutrees for a long time were.*

Measure of Capacity.

The dry measure is alike in all parts of the district, but none of them have been stamped, as in other places which have been longer under British rule.

Dry Measure.

Tepree.				
2 =	1 Neitwa.			
8 =	4 =	1 Adholee.		
96 =	48 =	12 =	1 Ad Munka Phura.	
192 =	96 =	24 =	2 =	1 Munka Phura.

This measure is used in buying and selling grain, salt, chunam, seeds, and small dried fish. The phura is a square box, with handles on either side, and when used is struck off even with the edges of the measure with a run by a rod made for the purpose.

In the rest of the measures the grain is heaped up above the sides.

The liquid measures are used for milk and liquor, and are made of copper or brass.

Liquid Measure.

1 Pow Seer.			
2 =	1 Ad Seer.		
4 =	2 =	1 Seer.	
20 =	10 =	5 =	1 Pach Seer.

The pach seer measure is only used for liquor. In the custom house, duty is charged on spirits according to the imperial gallon, which is equal to five quarts according to Schedule A of Act I. of 1838.

The square and long measures are uniform throughout the district. In a few places in the interior not visited by Europeans, and where most of the dealings are carried on with poor ignorant ryots, the cloth measures vary, owing to the trickery of the shopkeepers.

Land Measure (Square).

Sq. ft.	In.				
87	1⅓ =	1 Kathee.			
1,762	2½ =	20 =	1 Pand.		
34,844⅔	0 =	400 =	20 =	1 Beega.	
43,560	0 =	500 =	25 =	1¼ =	1 Acre.

* The Portuguese word for ounce is onca.

The kathee is the only measure used in the survey of land, and is 9 feet 4 inches in length.* The acre has only just been introduced in the survey of the salt batty lands of the Oonderee talooka, as also two other measures, viz. the goonta and ana: the former is equal to one-tenth of an English rood, or 1,089 square feet, and there are 16 anas in a goonta, and 40 goontas in an acre.

The tussoo, hath, and guz are the long measures used by the shopkeepers in the sale of the common country cloth: those of European manufacture are chiefly sold by the English yard, which is equal to 24 tussoos, so that there are 8 tussoos in a foot. The hath of 14 tussoos is also used to some extent in the measuring of cloths of country produce. The guz is exactly equal to 18 tussoos, or 2 feet 3 inches, so that a tussoo is equal to one inch and a half; however, there is no regular standard of the tussoo, and so it is difficult to say exactly what it is equal to. The sawyer's guz is of a different size, and is 24 tussoos in length, *i. e.* about 2 feet 8 inches.

Coins.—The only coins that were struck by the Angria Government are the Joona Alibaghee and Nowa Alibaghee rupees, and the Alibaghee copper pice. The Joona or old Alibaghee rupee was the first in circulation, and bears a Persian inscription; the Nowa or new Alibaghee rupee has nothing more than the compound Mahratta letter (श्री) shree on both sides, with a small drilled hole. The following is an extract from the assay tables of the Bombay Mint Assay Office, dated respectively the 31st December 1842 and 27th March 1850:—

* Vide Agent's letter to the Revenue Commissioner of 23rd January 1846, No. 17.

Extract from Assay Tables of the Bombay Mint Assay Office.

Names of Coins.	Average										Value of 100 in the new Bombay Currency.			
	Weight.				Touch.				Pure Metal.					
	In 1842.		In 1850.		In 1842.		In 1850.		In 1842.		In 1850.		In 1842.		In 1850.	
	Grs.	Decls.	Grs.	Decls.	Per ct.	Decls.	Per ct.	Decls.	Grs.	Decls.	Grs.	Decls.	Rs.	Decls.	Rs.	Decls.
Colaba Alibagh Rupee	171	64	170	96	84	75	84	42	145	464	144	324	88	160	87	469
Zunjeera Colaba Rupee	171	36	171	36	78	25	78	25	134	089	134	089	81	266	81	266

The Colaba or Alibaghee rupee is the "Joona Sicca," and the Zunjeera Colaba is the "Nowa," and the reason of the issuing of the new money is owing to the Honorable Company having some years ago interdicted the petty Native chieftains from coining, and the late ex-Dewan, to avoid this inconvenience, obtained permission to issue within the territories a silver coin of inferior value, which had the effect of confining its circulation to the district. The Alibaghee pice, although issued from Angria's mint, bears the stamp of Shree Raja Chutruputtee (श्री राजा छत्रपती) or the King of Sattara, who was Angria's liege lord. The only coins now in circulation are those of the Honorable Company and the Alibaghee pice.

PART XV.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

There is only one dawk in the Agency, viz. the one to Penn, situated in the Tanna zillah. Official as well as private letters are sent by this channel to Penn, from whence they are forwarded to their several destinations. Besides the established postage rates of the Bombay Presidency, there is a separate sum charged on private letters as "Penn postage," which is according to the following scale :—

Not exceeding ¼ tola, 6 pies.
Above ¼ tola, and not exceeding 1 tola, 1 anna.

This is considered by the Natives to be a great hardship; and in one way their dissatisfaction is not unreasonable, as no separate dawk runners are kept up, and the distance being only about 22 miles, some reduction might be made, or it could very well be done away with altogether. Private letters to Bombay are also sent by this channel, and they seldom reach their destination under 48 hours, and are even sometimes, during the rainy weather, four and five days on their way; but merchants and people of business in general avoid this long route, and send their letters by the passage-boats under the care of one of the Kolees, who receives now and then a little recompense for his trouble.

The amount of the postal revenue collected in Alibagh, which is very small, is not credited to Colaba, but is taken by the Tanna zillah, and forms an item of the Penn Post Office revenue.

No separate establishment is kept up for this post. The dawk letters are carried by peons belonging to the establishments of the Agent and Mamlutdar.

There are five peons detached for the special duty of conveying letters between Government and the Agent. The letters are sent to Bombay *viâ* Mandwa, and those for the Agent come generally by the Alibagh passage-boat during fair weather, and in the monsoon by Mandwa or Rewus.

PART XVI.

ANTIQUITIES.

The best locality in this district for antiquarian research is about Cheol and Rewdunda. The former, as before mentioned, was once a very large commercial city, and, according to legendary lore, it was even superior to Surat in its palmiest days. Rewdunda is exceedingly interesting, from the numerous Portuguese ruins which are to be seen scattered over the whole space to the west of Cheol.

The fort itself, which is about a mile in circumference, contains a vast number of ruins of chapels, monasteries, inquisition rooms, and other public buildings. The histories of the several places have been left on the walls, for inscriptions meet the eye in every direction, though many of them are now nearly illegible.

Though the forts of Rewdunda and Koorla are in the Tanna zillah, I could not refrain from touching upon their histories, as they are so intermixed with those of Colaba that I could not well separate them. The fortifications of Koorla, on the other side of the creek, contain vestiges of Mahomedan buildings. The walls are in a very perfect state, and being situated on a hill, the fort will be standing quite perfect when not a vestige of Rewdunda may remain, owing to the encroachments of the sea.

I was a long time engaged in copying all the inscriptions of the fort of Rewdunda, and I think I may state that none have escaped me; while I have contented myself with only giving a copy of the principal one in Koorla.

The annexed is a drawing of an ornamental fragment of a Jain temple which is supposed to have existed in Cheol many years ago. It was found by me in Cheol under a Banian tree, as also a few other pieces. The marble and workmanship (which is exquisite) are, as I am informed by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, both of Rajpootana origin. The most prominent figures are the Tirthakars or Tirthankars, or "men who are supposed to have obtained *nirvan*, emancipation from material embodiments and impediments, by their study and contemplation."*

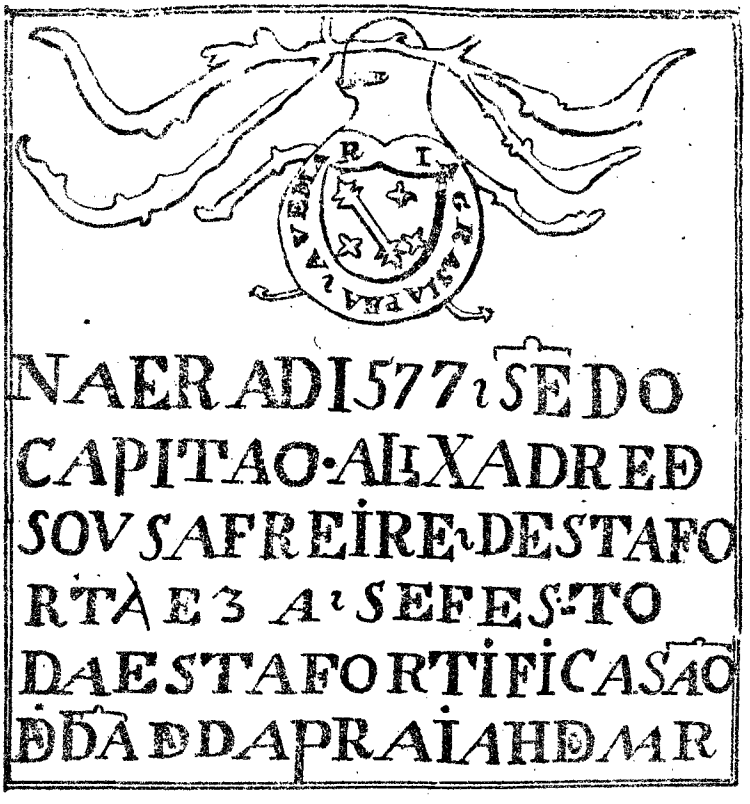
* Rev. Dr. Wilson's "Evangelization of India."

N°1.

1 Foot, 3 Inches

2 Feet.

2 Feet, 2 Inches

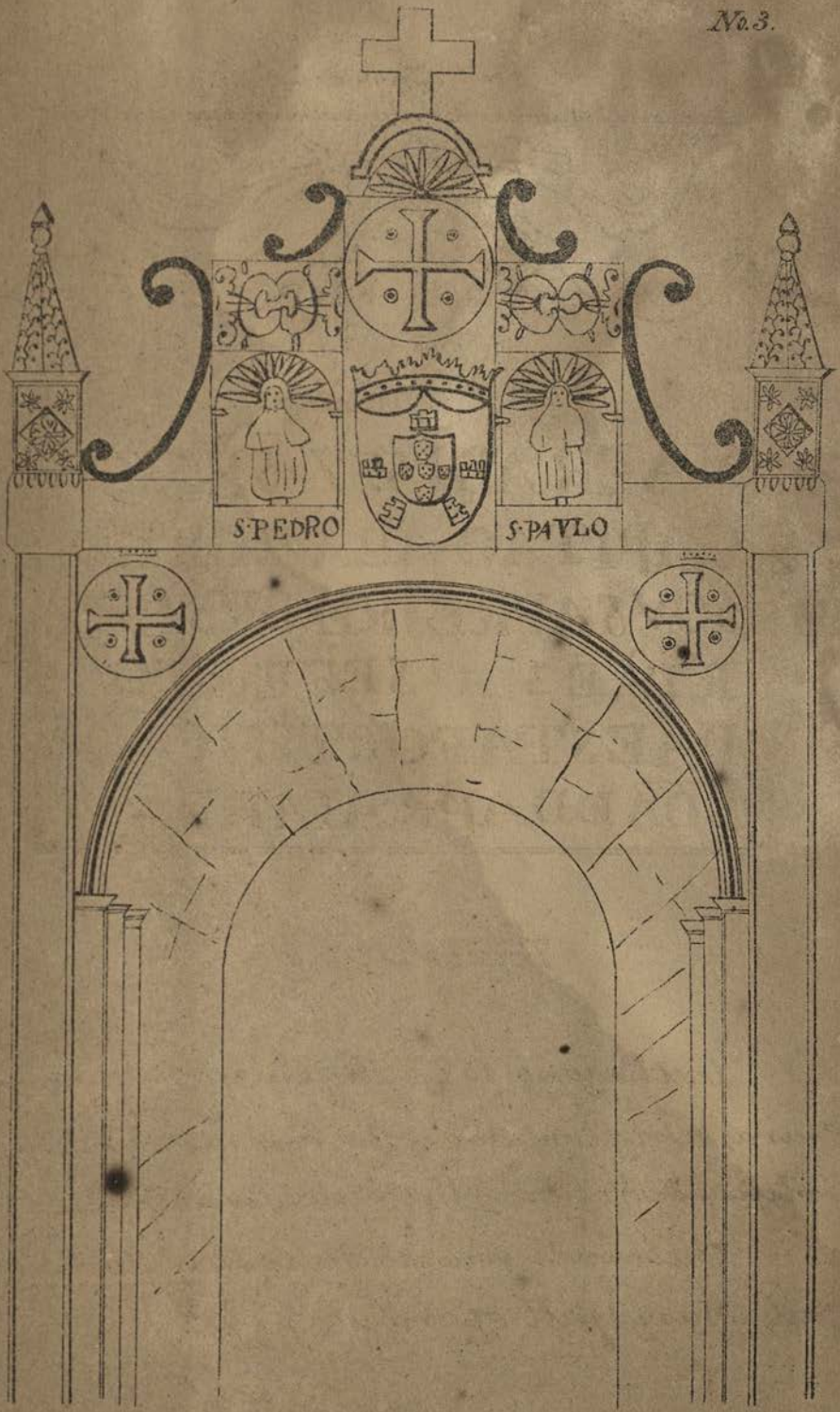


2 Feet 3½ Inches

Translation

In the year 1577, Alexandre de Souza Freira, being Captain of the Fort, the whole of the fortification along the beach was built.

The words round the Coat of Arms are "Hail, Mary! full of grace!"


S·PEDRO
S·PAVLO

No. 4

Set in 2 – 3½

Set in 2 – 3½

OIOA
TO

No 5

fol in
2 — 6

ESTAOBRASEFESNOREMA
TEDOANNODE635 EPRI
NCIPODE-636-SENDOCAPITA
ODESTAFORTALEZADCH
AVLIOAODETHOBARDEVE
LASCOESETOMOVRORPAD
ROEIRODESTACIDEOGLO
RIOZOPE-S-FRANCISCOXA
VIER-DACOMPA-DEIESVS

Translation:

This work was done between 1635 and the beginning of 1636 Joao de Thobar de Velasco being Captain of this Fortress of Chval, and it was dedicated to the Patron (or guardian Saint) of this Fort; the glorious Padré St Francisco Xavier of the order of the Jesuits.

Foot in.
1 — 4½

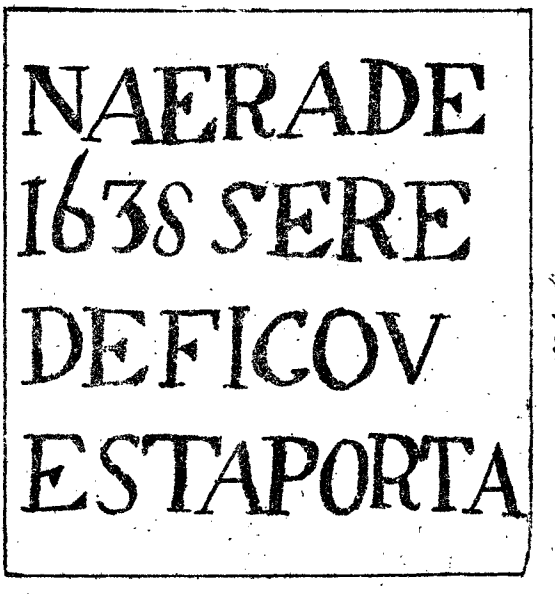
No. 6.

Foot 6in.

I have been unable to get a translation of this one.

Foot in.
1 — 4½

No. 7.



Foot 6in.

Translation.

In the year 1638 this gate was rebuilt.

This piece of sculptured marble has been presented by me to the Honorable Company's museum.*

The Portuguese inscriptions, &c. are mostly arranged according to their dates, and I have again to acknowledge the kindness of Mr. N. Fernandez in furnishing me with translations of many of them.

The first inscription alluded to the building of the fort some time after the erection of the factory.

No. 3 is a drawing of the gateway of the factory, which will give an idea of the architecture of the buildings in this fort. The greater part of the walls of these edifices are remarkable for their want of thickness. This gateway was erected about the year 1521 by Ferdinando Camelo, who obtained permission from the King of Ahmednuggur for the construction of the factory.† The figures of the guardian saints St. Peter and St. Paul occupy conspicuous positions over the entrance, but they have been sadly disfigured by the Natives.

No. 4 is the figure of a warrior in a coat of mail, no doubt intended to represent one of the Kings of Portugal, perhaps King Sebastian, who was, about the time that the fortification was made, on the throne of Portugal: but Joaõ is distinct enough—it may therefore have been intended for one of the Johns. The stone on which the figure is cut out (in high relief) is let into the outer part of the fortification to the right hand side of the southern gateway. It is completely hid from view by the erection of a Hindoo altar to the toolsee; and it was with some difficulty that I could make out some of the letters at the foot of the figure. It will be observed, that the hands and face have been completely destroyed; no doubt by some zealous Mahomedans, for it appears that the Hindoos of the lower class have mistaken it for Mahadeo, and they sometimes worship it as such.

The different sizes of each of the inscriptions are given on each copy in feet and inches.

No. 5 is copy of a stone engraving now lying in the Agent's bungalow: it was brought from Rewdunda about eight years ago, as also another very large one, marked No. 10.

Nos. 6 and 7 are over the southern gateway.

On the other side of this gateway is the coat of arms of Portugal, with a globe on one side, and three arrows on the other, and a cross above it. They are most beautifully cut out on black stone, and are as perfect as when they were let into the wall.

The globe I suppose denotes power; the broad belt which encircles the whole I opine was intended to show the Portuguese acquisitions throughout the world.‡ The copy was very carefully made by me, and the whole was

* Vide Government letter in the General Department, dated 8th March 1851, No. 1016.

† Faria y Souza.

‡ It may also have been intended for the Zodiac.

done by actual measurement. The three arrows tied together denote peace, for the Portuguese in Cheol had previous to this, for a long period of thirty years, enjoyed an uninterrupted quiet.

No. 9 is copy of a very interesting tablet of white marble to the memory of the famous Jesuit Francisco Xavier, who visited Cheol on his way up to the Northern Konkun.

The chapel here alluded to is of very small dimensions, perhaps not larger than a good sized vestry room. This tablet, which will no doubt disappear before long, if left in its present place, as the Natives are allowed to do whatever they like with the ruins, ought to be removed to some public place where it would be better cared for. Indeed it would not be unfit for a space in a museum.

No. 10 belonged to a convent. The stone is now laying in the Agent's bungalow, but from what building it was taken I have been unable to discover. There is now standing on the south-west side of the fort a very lightly constructed edifice, with numerous arches, which was probably used as a convent; and from an aperture in the wall agreeing in size with the stone, I am under the impression that this is the place alluded to in the inscription.

There are not near so many inscriptions in the fort of Bassein as there are in Rewdunda, and the small fortification of Koorla; in the latter place even each bastion has its respective name cut in it, as—

S. PEDRO	S. FELLIPPE

No. 11 is copy of an inscription over a doorway in the centre of the fort of Koorla, which gives an account of the erection of the fortification.

There are two or three more: one is situated over the principal entrance, and another over an altar in a small chapel; but they are hardly legible, and it would require some time and trouble to decipher them.

I had not time to send this over to get a translation; I have, however, with the assistance of a Portuguese dictionary, been able to give the substance of it.

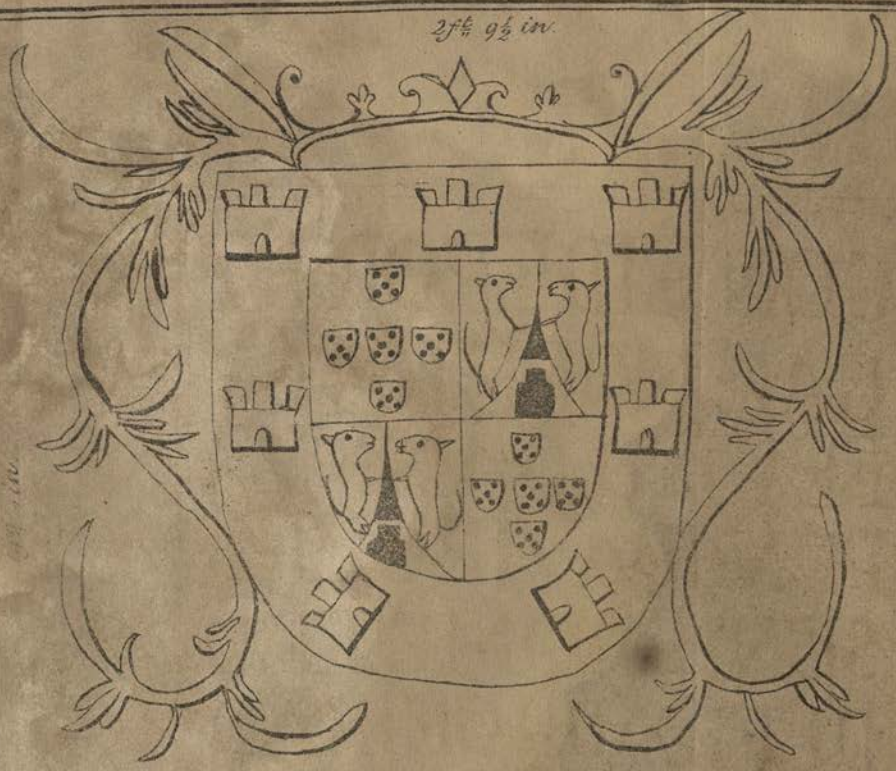
The next inscription is that on a round tower, belonging to the wall which surrounds the town of Rewdunda. There are four embrasures on this tower, and it has rooms for a guard of about twenty-five soldiers. From this tower the Portuguese cannon could sweep the whole plain outside the walls.

No. 13 is copy of an inscription which was near the eastern doorway of the wall round the town of Rewdunda. The stone is now in the possession of the medical officer at Alibagh. I could not procure a translation of the inscription, although I sent copies of it to two or three professed Portuguese scholars. The substance of the inscription has been supplied.

No. 8.

No. 9.

2ft 9½ in.



PORHAVERMORADONESTELVGAR
SFR^CO XAVIERO^CO PASSOVAONOR
TE\HEFESESTAÈRMIDADO
GILIANESDEN^RA SENDOCAPIT
AÕDESTAFORTALEZA.P^A
MEMORIAELOVVCRDOSANC
TOOANODEÏ640.

Translation.

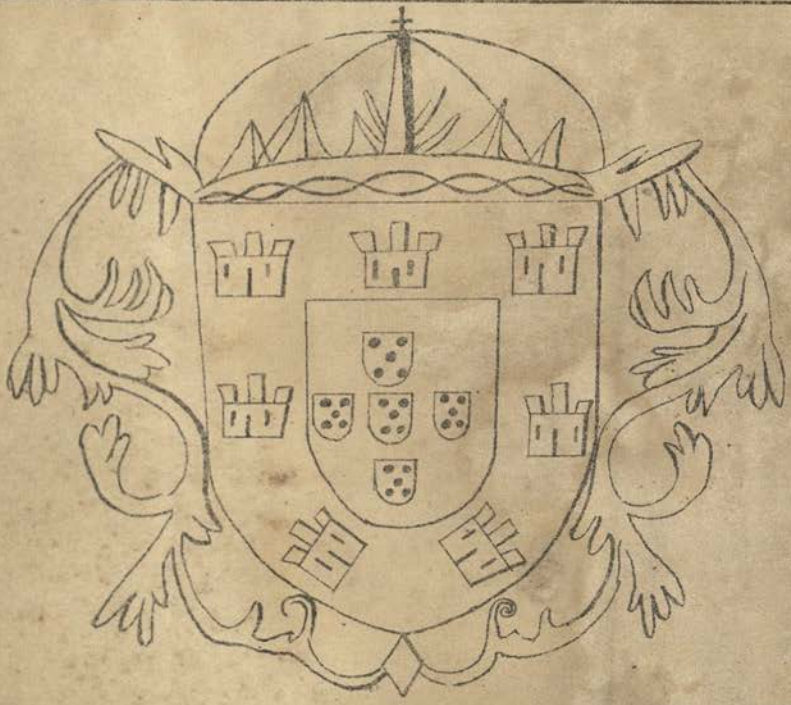
In consequence of S^t Francisco Xavier having resided in this place, and afterwards gone towards the north, this chapel was built to the memory and praise of that Saint, while Giliánes de N^ro was Captain of this Fort.

CONSACRADA AETERNIDADE IOAM IV REI DE PORTV
GAL EM AS CORTES CELEBROV NO ANNO DE 1646.
FEZ TRIBVTARIO A SI E A SEV S REINOS O Q ANNVA
PENÇA MAIS IMMACVLADA CONCEIÇAM DA VIRGEM
SENHORA E COMPROVBLICO IVRAMENTO PROMETEO
DEFENDER QAMES MA SENHORA ELEITA PADROEIRA D
ESTE VIMPERIO FOI PRESERVADA DE TODA A MACVLA D
E PECCADO ORIGINAL E PERAQ APIEDADE PORTVGE
ZA VIVESSE MANDOV ABRIR NESTA PEDRA ESTA PERPETVAL
EMBRANCA NOS ANNOS DESTE VIMPERIO EN O DE CHRISTO
16 55 FESE ESTA OBRA NA EBDE 1586~

Translation.

Dedicated to Eternity, Joan IV. King of Portugal at the Cortes assembled in the year 1646, made tributary to himself and to his kingdom with an annuale pension to the immaculate conception of the Virgen Lady, and under a public oath promised to defend the said Lady the Elect patroness of his Empire, free and immaculate from the original sin. By the Portuguese piety he was led, to cause this perpetual memento to be ingraved on this stone, in 15th year of his reign, and in the year of Christ 1655. This work was done in the year 1656.

Nº 11.



ESTE CASTELO MANDOV FAZER
OVIZO RI DA INDIA D FELIPHE
MZ SED NOVBRO E 1646 ANOS &
SEND CAPITAO E CHAVL FE
RNAO E MIRA DA ERI &EAS EA
CABO SE EM MAIO E 1680 SENDO
CAPITAÕ ESTA PRACA CRISTOVAO
DAB REV DA ZEVEDO

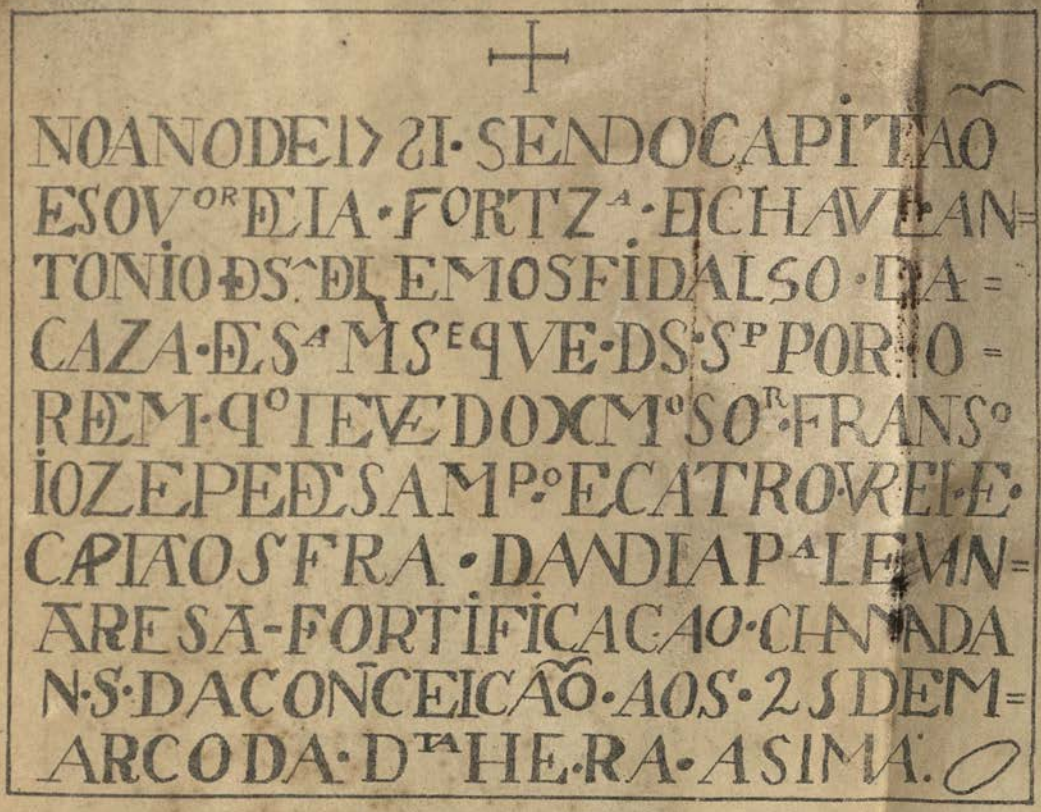
Translation.

This Castle was commanded to be built by the Vice roy of India Dom Feliphe Meneses in the November of Anno 1646, Fernao De Miranda Vzeri being Captain of Chaul, and it was finished in the month of May 1680, while Cristova Da Brenda Zevedo was Captain of this fortification.

Vol 12.

SENDOVRDAINDIA
FRCO DETAVOR·CON
DE·DEAIVOR:MDO IOM
DEIEMO:DEBRITO.
FZ EO ESTA·ATALAIA
ASVACVSTASENDO
CAPAM MOR·DESTA
CANP'O·NAERAD·1688.

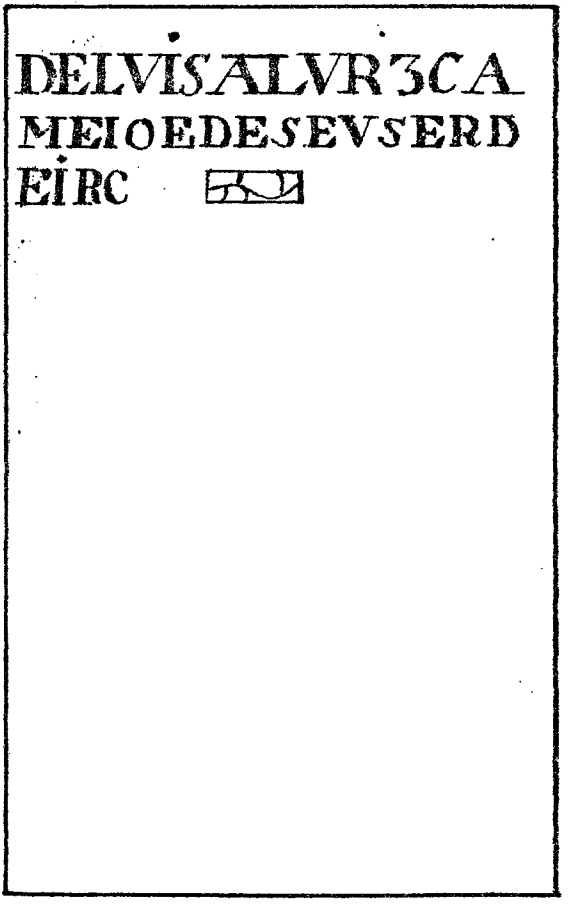
The following is the substance of this inscription.
This Tower was built in October of the year 1688, at the sole cost of
De Brito Fze Principal Captain of this Camp, while Fro De Tavor,
Count of Alvor Mdo Iom was Viceroy of India



Substance of the above

This fortification of Sᵗᵉ Francisco Jozefe and Sᵗᵉ Pedro was commenced in the year 1781 by Qᵗᵉ Teveda Xmo, while Esove was Captain of the Fort of Chaul, by order of Antonio de Sousa de Lemos, Nobleman of the Household of His Majesty, and dedicated to our Lady of the Conception. It was completed on the 25ᵗʰ of March of the above mentioned year.

N° 14



Translation

"Of Luis Alvarez Camile and his heirs.

The following is copy of an inscription on a bell now in the Mamlutdar's Cutcherry at Rewdunda :—

AOPR DEIANR DE 1720.

Translation.—The 1st of January 1720.

No. 14 is a tablet to the memory " of Luis Alvarez Camile and his heirs." The stone is now in a Bhundaree's house, and serves him for sharpening his knives on.

The annexed is a drawing of the steeple of the principal chapel in the fort: it also most probably served the double purpose of a beacon for ships entering the port. It is 96 feet high, and a great number of the stones belonging to it have been forced from their places by the roots of the peepul tree, but it still bids fair to weather the storms of many years yet to come. The arched roof of the chapel has fallen in. When I saw it about seven years ago it was perfect, and there were many little figures standing out in relief from the roof, for instance those of the crucifixion, the ascension, and incarnation.

The staircase of the steeple has been removed, so there is no means of getting to the belfry, from which a most delightful view might be had of all the ruins, and the beautiful scenery of the country in the back-ground.

The place is now completely choked up with ruins, but before long they will all disappear, and cocoanut plantations and Bhundarees' houses will rise in their stead; even now it is becoming a famous nursery for cocoanut plants, owing to the place being so well protected by the walls from the strong south-westerly winds during the monsoon.

Annexed is a drawing of the musjid in Cheol. It is situated on the banks of the creek which runs to the south of Cheol. It is a massive structure; but the Portuguese cannon made sad havock of the whole of the western side and the minarets. A whole line of arches were swept away, and were it not that a peace had been concluded between the Mahomedans and Portuguese, the whole would have been soon levelled with the ground. There is a curious legendary tale connected with the erection of this musjid, which I would have given here were it not so long. The following are the dimensions: length 88 feet, breadth 45 feet. The walls of the fort of Cheol are of stone of the trap formation, whereas those of Rewdunda are mostly of a description of conglomerate.

There is another building in the fort of Cheol, called Hummumkhana, or bath-place. It is even now in very good order, but the walls have nearly been undermined by people digging for treasure, which it is supposed the Mahomedans deposited in this place on their evacuation of the fort. The stone or marble slabs with which it was paved have been removed, and it is said that great sums of money have from time to time been removed from this place.

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